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HARVARD AND B.U. ARE TO EXTEND RESEARCH FIELD

Politics, Languages, History, Art, and Natural Science on the List

BOTH UNIVERSITIES MAKE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Valuable Two-Year Program
Made Possible Under Special Grants and Awards

Harvard and Boston University in separate announcements today make known extensive plans for pure research which its professors under special grants will carry on during the next two years in the fields of politics, languages, history, art and natural science.

Important studies in these particular branches—research devoid of partisan interest or personal bias—are made possible under these awards. Including such assignments as that of John Dickinson, lecturer in Government to investigate party alignments on political issues in Congress, and Edward W. Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum, to study paintings by X-ray, grants to 28 Harvard professors under the Milton Fund were announced this morning.

Research work in chemistry and in astronomy will be undertaken next year by Professors Lewis A. Brigham and Lyman C. Newell of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, who have been granted leave of absence by the trustees of the university. Professor Brigham has been awarded leave for the next two academic years, and Professor Newell, for the coming year.

Will Go to Lick Observatory

Professor Brigham will spend his leave at the Lick observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Calif., and at the University of California, Berkeley. He will work with the staff of the Lick observatory in working out problems—the nature of which have not been announced.

Professor Newell will travel in this country and in Europe. He will make a tour of a large number of American universities, studying their chemistry departments, and will conduct research work in Washington, Paris, and at Oxford, devoting attention to the history of chemistry. While in Europe he will visit in connection with his studies the universities of France, Switzerland and Southern Germany.

The allotments for research at Harvard exceed \$49,000 for 1926-27, and total approximately \$11,000 for the following year. Harvard received the legacy, yielding an annual income of about \$6,000, from William F. Milton, of the class of '58 in the spring of 1924. Among the other grants for the ensuing two years are the following:

Many Other Grants

Louis C. Graton, professor of mining geology, to construct a machine for the preparation of highly perfect polished surfaces for microscopic investigation.

David M. Little Jr., tutor and instructor in English, for making photostatic copies of the letters and manuscripts of David Garrick, eighteenth century English actor and dramatist, in preparation for a definitive biography of Garrick with some particular reference to the history of the stage of that period.

John L. Lewis, professor of English, for a more thorough study and preparation for publication of a notebook by S. T. Coleridge, kept during the years of his highest literary activity.

Charles B. Gulick, Eliot professor of Greek literature, to make copies, photographic and otherwise, of two manuscripts of *Athenaeus*, one of which is in Florence and the other in Paris. The results of this study will be incorporated in the applicant's edition of *Athenaeus*.

Charles H. Haskins, Gurney professor of history and political science, for the preparation of a book entitled "Studies in the History of Medieval Culture." This volume will be parallel to the applicant's "Studies in the History of Medieval Science," published in 1924.

Grimmell Jones, associate professor of chemistry, to permit him to continue with his researches connected with the electrical conductivity of solutons.

Kirspoke Lake, Winn professor of ecclesiastical history, for the preparation of typewritten copies of old records, to secure photographs, in the archives of Mounts Athos and Patmos.

Kirtley F. Mather, associate professor of physiology, to pay the salaries of draftsmen, stenographers and statisticians whose assistance is necessary for the completion of a treatise concerning the "Physiology of South America."

Continuous History of Harvard

Samuel E. Morison, professor of history, for two years, to defray various expenses connected with the preparation of a continuous history of Harvard from its foundation to the present time. The applicant has been appointed historian of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harvard, and proposes to prepare a history of about four volumes, to be completed by 1936.

William H. Pickering, assistant professor of astronomy, emeritus, to defray expenses incurred in making computations and drawings in connection with Professor Pickering's researches on Mars and the moon.

Harlow Shapley, Palme professor of practical astronomy and director of the Harvard College Observatory, for two years, to defray expenses

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

Now You'll Know What Laundry Check Says

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, March 16
A KEY that will enable the Occidental to decipher and understand the hieroglyphics of the Chinese language is claimed as the 40-year achievement of J. Endicott Gardner, interpreter and translator for the Customs and Immigration Department here.

The key is a book of 150 pages. It is in classified the 3227 root words from which the Chinese language of 44,444 words and characters is formed. Mr. Gardner classified the words both by the sound of their ending, phonetically, and by the number of marks in the character.

TIENTSIN PORT CLOSED TO SAVE IT FROM ATTACK

So Says Kuominchun Official in Explaining Action—
Taku Issue Discussed

By Special Cable

PEKING, March 16—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's forces of the Kuominchun, or people's army, have never closed Tientsin port to ordinary peaceful shipping, though they have taken the necessary steps to prevent the attacking Fengtien forces from proceeding up the river, stated an official diplomatic representative of the Kuominchun, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

If the foreign powers will act so as to insure Fengtien warships and transports to withdraw from the approaches to the river, the Kuominchun will immediately withdraw all restrictions and not ask even peace ships entering the harbor to be identified.

Mines Removed

Self-preservation required the Kuominchun to keep the Fengtien warships and transports from coming up the river to attack Tientsin, the spokesman continued. For this purpose, guns were placed on the Taku forts and the channel was mined. From the first day arrangements were made permitting peaceful ships to enter, upon identification, and upon evidence that they carried no enemy soldiers. The mines have now been removed from the channel, as it is necessary to permit the passage of peaceful ships.

The Kuominchun has no animus against foreigners generally or any particular power. It asks of the foreign powers to maintain strict neutrality in this present trouble. If foreign forces force the Kuominchun to withdraw its Tientsin defenses against the Fengtien attack without simultaneously insisting that the Fengtien warships withdraw so that there will be no Fengtien attack, foreign forces would be helping the Fengtien forces against the Kuominchun, said the Kuominchun spokesman.

The Kuominchun expressed regret at the dead and casualties, and hoped it would be settled amicably. The Japanese also expressed the same hope, and the matter is now being adjusted between the authorities in Tientsin.

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Senate Committee Assures Early Action on Radio Bill

Chairman Watson of Interstate Commerce Board of Upper House Ready for It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16—The White Radio Regulation Bill, approved by the House by a vote of 218 to 124, will receive early consideration by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, according to James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the committee. The measure as it was sent to the Senate Committee from the House was in substance unchanged as recommended from the House Committee.

The only important change in the bill, introduced while the act was being considered by the House sitting as a committee of the whole, was an amendment offered by Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, which would have applied the federal slander laws to radiocasting. This addition to the measure failed to muster sufficient strength on final consideration and was struck from the bill by a vote of 287 to 57. The objection to the amendment was that it was inadequately drafted.

It was indicated by several senators on the Interstate Commerce Committee that the White measure would be "considerably rewritten" before it was sent to the Senate for consideration. It was stated that provision for adequate protection against slander in radiocasting would be incorporated and that antimonopoly sections of the bill would be extended.

The bill was introduced by Senator

representative from Maine, frankly asserting that the bill did not meet all the possible requirements of radio regulation legislation. It was an initial step in that direction, he explained, and as such he expressed the belief that it was a desirable progression.

"Your committee has no illusions concerning this bill," Mr. White stated. "We have given too long and too thoughtful consideration to this bill to recommend the belief to our own mind that this is the last word in radio legislation. We do not assert that the difficulties which confront us, the congestion which exists, the unwarranted grouping of stations, the complaints arising from the distribution of wavelengths and from the use of power are inevitable under existing law, which gives no powers commensurate with the problem. We give our confident assurance that the pending measure confers authority and imposes duties which should bring great public good."

ANCIENT COUNTRY STORE CATCHES THE EYE OF FORD AGENT

Colonial Village at Sudbury May Contain Old Structure From Cumberland, R. I.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 16 (AP)—

William Taylor of Sudbury, Mass., agent for Henry Ford in the purchase of colonial curios, is expected to recommend that his chief purchase a quaint country store in the town of Cumberland, near here, to be added to the projected Ford colonial village at Sudbury.

Last week Mr. Taylor announced his intention of bidding at the sale of the old Diamond Hill schoolhouse to be disposed of by the Cumberland town authorities at an early date. While visiting the Diamond Hill district, he inspected the country store conducted by William G. Howe, and expressed the opinion that it would make a desirable addition to the Ford collection of colonial buildings.

Mr. Howe is a lineal descendant of the Howe family who established the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, purchased by Mr. Ford some time ago.

Mr. Taylor will spend the next 10 days in Cumberland vicinity looking over old buildings. The country store is more than 100 years old.

Hearings on the bill extending public control of the Boston Elevated Railway for 30 years and reducing the common stock dividend from 6 to 5 per cent will probably begin next week by the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Ways and Means, following the favorable report of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways, read into the House record by George Louis Richards, Representative from Malden.

If the State decides to continue its control and partial subsidy of the railway for so long a period as 30 years, it is interpreted to mean that one of the most important and far-reaching steps in public administration of a utility ever consummated in Massachusetts will have been taken.

Similarly, the recommended divi-

Forces Line Up for Hearings on 30-Year 'El' Extension Bill

Committee Favorably Reports Measure With Stipulation of Dividend Reduction

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Similarly, the recommended dividend reduction from 6 to 5 per cent, which is contingent upon the stockholders' consent, is regarded as a significant step toward more drastic

control of the dividends which public utilities are allowed to pay.

The two-fold project is a sort of bargain—the stockholders are offered the invaluable sanction which a 30-year guarantee would bring in return for a dividend reduction.

Big Increase in Value

When public control of the Elevated first went into effect in 1918, common stock of the road was selling at a low figure, around \$28 a share.

Today, after eight years of public control, it sells for more than \$80 a share, on which stockholders are guaranteed \$6 a year, or about 7½ per cent at that price. If the State should authorize a 30-year period of control, it is assumed in financial circles that common stock value would rise to par, if not above. Indeed, extension is urged on the ground that the enhanced stock value would enable further financing and the acquisition of new capital.

Many citizens who are discussing the Elevated problem point out, not necessarily in criticism, that 30 years is a long time. To most citizens, 1856 is a long way in the future. They recognize that state extension to 30 years would sanction the attitude of the rescue committee which this year said:

"There is every indication that an electrically propelled rapid transit system, both above and below ground, will continue to be the most efficient means of transportation in the Metropolitan District for generations to come."

It was reported that either the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, would make a statement or a speech in Rome demanding that Germany cease attempting to thwart another power's obtaining a permanent seat at the same time it was accorded one, or that one of the Italian representatives here might read a statement inspired by Signor Mussolini from the floor of the Assembly when it convenes tomorrow.

Italy's interests were described as demanding the continued amity of Brazil, to which country a sizable portion of its surplus population emigrates annually.

hitherto suggested had proved unsatisfactory, and that another meeting would be held today. An astonishing feature in the events is that no sooner is an acceptable solution of the Polish claims found than the Brazilian or Spanish claims are pressed, and vice versa. The only possible solution now seen in League circles is an appeal to the Assembly, but for some undisclosed reason this appeal is being delayed day to day.

Reich Sees in Compromise a Feasible but Unfair Solution

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 16.—The resignation of Sweden or Czechoslovakia from the League of Nations' Council is regarded here as a feasible solution of the present crisis, but it is nevertheless described generally as unfair and a roundabout method of bringing Poland into the Council simultaneously with Germany's entrance. Aristide Briand's and Sir Austen Chamberlain's insistence to grant Poland a seat on the Council, "even at the risk of destroying the League," is interpreted generally as proof that they secretly promised Poland a seat during the Locarno conference and that they are now unable to go back on their pledge.

Already, however, the importance of Poland's presence on the Council is being stressed in certain Liberal circles. With a Franco-German understanding reached, Europe can more easily watch the fire in the East, now necessitating the closest supervision of that danger center, it is said, and it is believed that Germany would have many opportunities to come to terms with Poland if both were in the Council.

Germany, however, favors granting an additional seat to Romania next September. Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, the well-known advocate of a pan-European union, declares in an article in the Vossische Zeitung that something must be fundamentally wrong in the League's constitution if non-European nations, such as Brazil, are in a position to shatter by its veto a policy so vitally important to Europe as that of Loyalism.

British Public Opinion Behind Dr. Unden's Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16.—Twenty-three Labor members of Parliament have sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of Sweden, urging him not to accede to Dr. Osten Unden's request to be allowed to resign his seat on the Council so that Poland may have a chance of being elected. Undoubtedly their action, though unofficial, represents a very large section of public opinion in the country, since to use the words of the Manchester Guardian editorial, "The combination of sporting and political instinct with which the average Englishman is plentifully endowed has, in the last few days, led almost every man interested in politics to open his morning paper and glance at the headlines and utter an ejaculatory prayer of thanksgiving that Sweden's pluck at still holding out."

Astonishment is expressed in some pro-League circles at the way the Council is formulating plan after plan for solving the difficulty with complete disregard of the Assembly. The League Covenant says that non-permanent members of the Council "shall be selected by the Assembly, from time to time at its discretion." It is not beyond the bounds of possibility, therefore, that the Assembly may refuse to accept such a method of saving the amour propre of the Council members concerned, and if it did, it would be certain of a large measure of support in England, where after all, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, had adopted. Indeed, it is noteworthy that throughout the present crisis, British public opinion, according to the press, has been far more nearly represented by Dr. Unden of Sweden than by its own Foreign Secretary.

MACKENZIE KING TAKES HIS SEAT

On Reassembling of Canadian Parliament Premier Is Present—Cabinet Reduced

OTTAWA, Ont., March 16 (Special)—When Parliament reopened yesterday, following a brief recess, it was with the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in his seat for the first time since his defeat in the general elections last October.

In reply to a question from Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, he explained that his Cabinet would be reduced to 14 members (as compared with 18 in the previous Conservative Administration), and the remaining vacancies would be filled very shortly. The department of the Secretary of State was to be joined to the Department of Justice, and that of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment and Health would also be merged with another.

The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, tabulated in the House, showed a total decrease over the preceding year of more than \$5,000,000.

Soldiers' Departments

All but \$1,000,000 of this was saved from public works, including income and capital. There was also a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 in connection with the Soldier Land Settlement and Soldier Civil Re-establishment, over \$1,000,000 on trade and commerce, and \$400,000 on immigration and colonization. On the other hand, more money is asked for pensions, customs and excise, post offices and dominion lands and parks.

The estimates show an interesting item of \$3,000,000 for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, another \$14,000,000 is asked for continuing the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, bringing the total cost of this work to date up to nearly \$1,000,000.

After nearly 200 questions were cleared from the order paper, J. S. Woodsorth, Labor, introduced a resolution urging that a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage.

Treaty Indorsed Policy

He reminded the House that the Treaty of Versailles had indorsed such a policy and asked that the question be referred to the parliamentary committee on industrial relations for investigation.

The law protected animals from being insufficiently fed, Mr. Woodsorth said he thought it was time humans received equal protection through being insured an adequate wage.

An interesting discussion also took place on the question of fuel. W. F. MacLean, Conservative, advising Nova Scotia to nationalize its coal mines. Although Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, was not prepared to agree to such a proposal he thought that some scheme whereby central Canada could be supplied with coal from eastern and western Canada, would solve many of their fuel problems. The railway commission, he said, would investigate the cost of coal transportation next month. The matter was finally referred to a special committee of Chieti where he was given a hearing reception.

TRIAL COMMENCES IN ITALY OF FIVE ACCUSED FASCISTI

Charge Against Them Is That of Having Kidnapped and Murdered the Socialist Deputy, Giacomo Matteotti

By Special Cable

ROME, March 16.—The first session of the Matteotti trial will take place today in the small town of Chieti where the necessary measures have been taken to maintain the public peace, as well as prevent the concentration of the Fascisti. The trial is not exciting much interest, since it lost its political character, as Roberto Farinacci, Secretary-General of the Fascist party pointed out a few days ago, the conclusion of the trial would mark the defeat of the Opposition parties.

Signor Farinacci will be the chief advocate for the defense, his line of defense being that the accused did not wish to commit murder, but merely to kidnap Matteotti in order to prevent him delivering a speech in the Chamber. Some 80 witnesses have been summoned, among them being Finzi and Acerbo, former undersecretaries of state for the home and premiers departments respectively. Signor Farinacci has arrived at Chieti, where he was given a rousing reception.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy, probably with some light rain or snow tonight and Wednesday; little change tomorrow.

New England: Cloudy, probably with some light rain or snow tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	Albany	18	Memphis	38
Atlantic City	30	Montgomery	32	
Baltimore	28	San Francisco	48	
Buffalo	20	New Orleans	44	
Chicago	26	New York	28	
Cincinnati	24	Pittsburgh	24	
Denver	24	Portland, Me.	22	
Detroit	34	Portland, Ore.	45	
Easton	34	St. Paul	32	
Galveston	51	St. Louis	30	
Hartford	35	St. Paul	26	
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Jacksonville	42	Tampa	55	
Kansas City	38	Washington	30	
Los Angeles	60			

High Tides at Boston

Meeting of New England Woman's Press Association, Hotel Victoria, 3. Annual spring flower show, Horticultural Hall, continues through Saturday.

Additional: Since the Evacuation" by Michael J. Murray, associate justice, municipal court of Boston, Rotary Club luncheon, 12:30.

Musical: Lecture by Mlle. Maxa Nordan, of Paris, author, artist and critic, Tremont Temple, 8.

Photoplay: Address by Robert Lincoln O'Brien on "Our Presidential Lottery," Traffic Club of New England dinner, 6:30.

Events Tomorrow: Women's Business Club meeting, address by Frank G. Collier, cartoonist and humorist; "cello solos by Miss Revda Hart, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Annual meeting of Home Club and East Boston Woman's Club, High School Hall, 7:45.

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Women's Republican Club—Stella Robertson, mezzo-contralto, 8:15.

Theaters: "Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15. Copley—"Outward Bound," 8:15. Castle Square—"Outward Bound," 8:15. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8.

Plymouth—William Lodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:15.

Repertory—"Minick," 8:15.

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Daily Press Turns 'Servant of Society,' Says W.A. Strong

Chicago Publisher at University's Convocation Finds New Attitude in Newspapers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 16—A new type in American journalism is on the way, "which one may be optimistic enough to think that the news-paper will take their true place as a social, intellectual, educational force," said Walter A. Strong, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, in delivering the convocation address at the one hundred and fortieth convocation at the University of Chicago.

"Newspapers and the New Age" was his subject. A growing zeal among newspapermen of the more earnest type to build sounder journals in the same attitude that actuates research in the great universities brings higher education and higher journalism to a common ground, making them servants of society, said the publisher of the newspaper that the late Victor F. Lawson founded.

A few suggestions as to how newspapers and universities may work together for the benefit of a new age were offered.

Enlightenment and Leadership

"If there is a higher education, so there is also higher journalism," Mr. Strong asserted. "Both are founded upon principles of enlightenment and leadership; both have an ethical mission in that high sense of a search for truth."

International duty of newspapers in interpreting world affairs is "one of the greatest responsibilities of the American press," it was stated.

Answering the question, "Why print so much crime news?" Mr. Strong commented to this university audience, "That is a fair question. Once a newspaper exceeds the fact, romanticized or colored the story until it assumes a distorted or heroic proportions, it has failed in its trust. And a new principle must be adopted by American journalism to control the exploitation of crime and to answer fully the just criticism on this subject."

Regarding the international obligation of a newspaper, this publisher said:

"But seriously, it is the duty of a newspaper to interpret, to clarify public events and lead the public conscience in terms that can be understood easily."

International Viewpoint

By way of illustration some such quality may be claimed for the system of correspondence from foreign lands—a very significant movement of the American press of the last 30 years. What great international movements, what political scientists and others, owe to the foreign bureaus of American newspapers is quite beyond determination.

"Had not some of the leading American newspapers—among them, I am proud to say, the Chicago Daily News—recognized such an international duty, the ignorance of our people concerning Europe and world affairs would be in this year, 1926, too dense to contemplate without shame. And further in this year 1926 this duty remains for the future one of the greatest responsibilities of the American press."

"Locarno, the World Court, the permanent seats on the League Council, the French Cabinet, English manufacturing and labor subsidies, the underlying economic values of the pound sterling, the franc and the mark—what do they mean?"

"They mean much more in their effect upon the world's solvency,

financially, politically and spiritually, than the American public is aware of. It is the duty of the American press to face the facts, whether or not they lead to bankruptcy in any of these departments, because it is only by our realization of the expanded responsibilities of the United States, the creditor Nation of the world, that, possibly, we can avoid the serious effects of an

"Obviously with this growth of interest on the part of the reading public, the increased use of telephones and telegraph communication speedier methods of delivery in circulation, far greater distribution areas, in the great metropolitan cities, there came the necessity of creating and reaching a new reading public. To this effort, assisted by far-reaching agencies, there is due much of the confusion in viewpoint and much of what critics call misdirected ambition."

Newspaperman's Responsibility

It is important to remember that 75 per cent of the people who can read, read nothing but newspapers, and the remaining 25 per cent devote to their newspapers a very large percentage of the time given to reading of any kind. With such figures

Foresees Higher Press Ideals



WALTER A. STRONG

Publisher of the Chicago Daily News Links Newspapers and Educators in Goal of Leadership

economic and political war which would be far-reaching and subtle in the demonstrations of its disintegrating influences on the structure of our present civilization."

Place of Advertising

Mr. Strong stated that "one of the frequent observations of the critics of newspapers who do not take the full view of the situation is to the effect that 'There is too much advertising.'

Their remarks are often prefaced by the sympathetic apology that 'Of course advertising is a necessary nuisance,'" he added. "Quite the contrary!" Advertising in this generation, this new age, has established a place for itself in the economic scheme by which increased production and distribution have been established in the buying markets of the country.

"There is a vital reader interest in the advertising contents of the present-day newspaper, and it is governed by the same moral principles as applied to editorial matter.

Cabling 'Tin Pan Alley' Melodies Defeats Song Smugglers' Scheme

Alphabetical Code Covering Notes and Time Beats Is Retranslated by Simple Key and Music Thus Reaches London Before Printed Copies Arrive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—"Tin Pan Alley" is resounding with a new and lighter strain than it has known for many months. The drone of the saxophones and the babel of many pianos wafting through the studio windows but echo the song that is in the heart of the small music publisher, who is rejoicing because he believes the end of the song smuggler who has been operating so successfully between New York and London is near. This hope is contained in news received here from London that a scheme for cabling popular melodies has been defined which will eliminate smuggling operations. It is based on an alphabetical code covering notes and time beats which can be retranslated into music by means of a simple key.

It has been the misfortune of some of the smaller music publishers of "Tin Pan Alley" to have their songs stolen by so-called "song smugglers," who made it their business to find out whether the publisher was represented in Europe, and if not, the song was rushed abroad and played in public before the publisher could negotiate with London. It is believed that this happened after the publisher had circulated a few copies of his song to popularize it, and that the song smuggler, on hearing the number, got in touch with his colleagues across the sea.

But the knell has sounded for the rescue of the publisher who, by transmitting his latest song hits in this fashion, outwits the song smuggler who has depended on the steamship to carry his booty.

Attention, Trustees

Authority on Church Insurance. Your Present Policies Examined Compared with Standard and Written Rates. Recently Published Extra. Valuations Appraised Arranged. The Chairman of Your Board of Directors. Associates in Principal Cities.

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44 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephones JOHN 5580-5582

LEAGUE TO BE BRIAND'S TEST

Premier Is Likely to Be Judged by Outcome of the Proceedings at Geneva

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 16—Although the Chamber of Deputies is to be convened Thursday to hear the new ministerial declaration, it is doubtful, having regard to the prolongation of the Geneva discussions, whether Aristide Briand, the Premier, can return in time. A further adjournment, therefore, is anticipated. Nevertheless, M. Briand himself hopes to leave Geneva Wednesday evening, and has asked his assistants at Paris to send him by special courier information concerning the various ministerial departments and particularly a statement on the proposals of the Finance Minister.

His purpose is to draw up the text of the declaration at Geneva. If the time-table is kept, M. Briand will be able to obtain Cabinet approval Thursday morning. For France, two problems are of paramount importance, namely, European peace and France's financial restoration. Undoubtedly M. Briand will be judged by the outcome of the League proceedings.

The Polish Problem

Even though he now succeeds in partly fulfilling the Polish ambitions, the manner in which it is accomplished and the damage done to the cause of peace, which M. Briand has genuinely at heart, must induce regrets that the Polish problem is inopportunist and gratuitous.

The Finance Minister, René Peret, will take a fresh start. He intends first to ask for provisional credits to cover April and May. Apparently the budget as a whole will not be passed for several months, although due by the end of last year. Presumably, in endeavoring to fill up the estimated deficit, M. Peret will abandon his plan to increase the sales tax under any name, since the Chamber has shown itself impossibly opposed to it.

It is not expected that debt negotiations will, in the present circumstances, seriously begin either in America or in England. The preliminary work for such preparation and presentation of explanatory documents can be done, but it is highly improbable that the negotiators will get to grips on the problem.

Invitation to M. Peret

A courteous letter has been received from Winston Churchill, renewing his invitation to M. Peret to go to England in place of Paul Doumer. The French Minister of Finance replied with equal cordiality. It is possible a visit will be arranged, but the real conversations are designed to lead to results, contingent on the general financial scheme which is not yet in sight.

It is argued that the depreciation of the franc, since Joseph Caillaux made a tentative agreement with Great Britain creates a different situation and the proposed amanities must accordingly be revised.

M. Peret is opposed to further inflation which might have disastrous consequences. But to prevent further inflation immediate resources must be found.

MEXICAN SCHOOLS YIELDING TO LAW

MEXICO CITY, March 16 (Special)—An official statement shows that 202 foreign clergymen have been sent out of Mexico as a result of the order for expulsion. Of the 218 schools, seminaries, and colleges which were closed, most have reopened with Mexican teachers and lay instruction. The report says that

VASSAR NAMES NEW TRUSTEE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 16 (Special)—John Lionberger Davis has been elected a member of the board of trustees of Vassar College. Until last June he was an alumnus trustee of Princeton University.

Use it in Fish Chowder

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
Ask your grocer for it

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MEET YOUR BUSINESS

RARE HISTORICAL COLLECTION LENTS EVACUATION DAY COLOR

Medal That Washington Received for Freeing Boston on View at Library With Other Valuable Documents

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, an exhibition of manuscripts, broadsides and other historical material has been arranged in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library.

The Washington Medal, struck in honor of the military achievement of the Commander-in-Chief, most valuable item in the cases, was designed in Paris by Pierre Duvivier. On its obverse appears the bust of Washington in profile, while the reverse shows the general with four aides, all mounted and viewing from Dorchester Heights the town of Boston and the retreating British vessels. This was the only gold medal given by Congress to General Washington, and came into the possession of the Boston Public Library in 1876, being purchased of the Washington family by the subscription of 50 Boston citizens. It will be on view for one day only, March 17.

Describe Conditions In Town

Most of the relics displayed bear directly on the evacuation itself, or describe the conditions in the town and the preparations of the British and continental armies.

The orderly Book of Capt. Stephen Badlam contains entries of every day preceding and following the evacuation, excepting March 17 itself. They were busy on almost every day.

"As the Ministerial Troops in Boston both from information and appearance were preparing to evacuate that town the General expressly ordered that neither Officer nor Soldier presume to go in Boston without leave from the General in Chief at Cambridge or the Commanding General at Roxbury."

On March 16 is the following entry:

"As the weather is so bad and the road so miry the Regiments and Companies of Artillery ordered to march this morning are to halt till tomorrow morning."

Lowell's Letter to Hancock

John Lowell's letter to John Hancock was written on the day of the evacuation. It is dated from Watertown:

"I have the pleasure to inform you," Mr. Lowell begins, "that this day the Troops left Boston—we had the news here just as we rose from dinner. I immediately set off with Mr. Gill & Mr. Freeman to go into Boston if we could obtain a pass. Mr. Gill obtained a pass from the General & we went in from Weymouth Town in a much better situation than I expected so I had no time to go over the town being obliged to go out with us same pass before dark. Am informed they carried off almost all the English Goods that was in Town & a great deal of ye best Furniture. I congratulate you on your Mansion House & all that I left in it remains safe which I believe is what you did not expect to hear."

The letter of Edmund Quincy (father-in-law of John Hancock) to his daughter, Dorothy, written on March 26, consists of nearly 2000 words. It touches on a number of subjects, and tells among others of the looting of the houses not only by the military, but by the Tories. One paragraph is particularly pithy:

"Boston was enter'd by the victorious Troops of the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, commanded by that truly magnanimous General Washington, without any accident happening."

Letter to General Sterling

The "Pennsylvania Gazette" published in its issue for March, among its news from New England, a letter of Washington addressed to General Sterling, and written on March 19, at Cambridge.

"I have the pleasure to inform you," the Commander-in-Chief wrote, "that in the morning of the 17th inst. Gen. Howe, with his army, abandoned the town of Boston without destroying it, an event of much importance, which must be heard with great satisfaction; and that we are now in full possession. Their embarkation and retreat were hurried and precipitate, and they have left behind them stores, of one thing and another to a considerable amount, among which are several pieces of ordnance, and one or two mortars which are spiked. The town is in a much better situation, and less injured than I expected, from the reports I have received, though to be sure, it is much damaged, and many houses despoiled of their valuable furniture."

There is a large map on exhibition, made by the Chevalier de Beaupain, "geographe de sa Majesté," in 1776, in Paris. "Carte du Port et Havre de Boston" is its title, and shows the whole environment of the town with excellent precision.

Several other manuscripts—letters, bills, orderly books—are shown. The exhibition will remain on view till March 20.

The State Street Program

The program of the State Street One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Committee for tomorrow follows:

10 a.m.—A Colonial drummer and town crier with an escort from the Sons of the American Revolution and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will pass along State Street, distributing handbills, stopping at the 50 tablets marking historical State Street points and proclaiming these happenings. Handbills will be copies of the Broadside issued in Boston 150 years ago at the time the British evacuated the city and King Street was changed to State Street.

10:45 a.m.—Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and members of the Governor's Council will arrive at the Old State House, where they will be received by the State Street Celebration Committee, and the directors of the Bostonian Society.

11 a.m.—The Governor's Council will hold an official meeting around the old council table in the Council Chamber of the Old State House.

11:30 a.m.—The Governor's Council will receive the Legislative Committee of the State Street Celebration, Mayor Nichols and others.

11:45 a.m.—The Governor's pro-

Councilmen Bush, Donovan, Fitzgerald, Gilby, Parkman, Mahoney and Ward; committee on parks and playgrounds, Councilmen McMahon, Mahoney, Englert, Green and Ruby.

The matter of the Council's participation in the South Boston celebration of Evacuation Day came up and threw the meeting into a flurry. No invitations had been received by the Council for the Evacuation Day breakfast, the cars allowed to them for the parade were only to be used for three hours, and the consideration of these two factors led one of the councilmen to say, "What do we want to go down there for, anyway?" Councilmen Ruby and Ward waxed quite facetious before the argument abated, and their banter served to keep the more contentious members in check.

On motion of Mr. Green of Charles town, it was finally decided that William G. Lynch and Michael Mahoney, councilmen from South Boston, be designated a committee to wait with Mr. Keene upon Mr. Johnson, director, and Joseph F. Daly, chief marshal of the parade, in an endeavor to straighten out the situation.

WAKEFIELD DEBATES PURCHASE OF GAS

A committee of 11 citizens of Wakefield was appointed at a special meeting in the town hall last night to make a study of the plan to discontinue operating its municipal gas light plant and buy gas from the Malden & Melrose Gas Light Company. The ballot referendum scheduled for Thursday night was deferred by vote.

Thomas J. O'Connell of the Wakefield Civic League presented figures compiled by the municipal light board to show that the town could buy gas cheaper than it could buy it.

POLICEMEN ARE DROPPED

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 16 (AP)—M. J. Healy, Chief of Police has found 42 policemen here unemployed for police work and has banned five of them from the force. He says the local police department will have "no deadwood."

Copley Theater

Copley Theater—"Outward Bound," a drama by Sutton Vane, acted by the resident company, E. E. Clive, director, the cast:

Scrubby C. Wordley Huise Ann Katherine Standing Mr. Prior Terence Neill Mrs. Cliveden-Banks Alan Mowbray The Rev. William Duke Jessieanne Newcombe Mrs. Cannon Norman Cannon Mr. Midget May Edna Tandy Mr. Lingley Victor Tandy The Rev. Frank Thompson Charles Vane

Two of the main difficulties that beset a resident company with every change of bill are the need of avoiding piffling plays that had a limited appeal even when presented by the special original casts, and the equally vital need of casting each piece to the best advantage. Mr. Clive has consistently shown himself wise in his solution of this double problem. Rarely does his choice fall upon a play that is not a strong example of its sort of comedy or drama. Seldom does the player feel that one or another of the roles in a play could have been distributed to better advantage. And even when such conjectures are established well founded, investigation would probably develop unsuspected factors that entered into the choosing, with the result that the casting was the best in the circumstances.

This week the Copley offers a powerful, unusual drama, strongly and sensitively acted, thanks to the diversified talents of the company. Mr. Clive directs. The players bring out the comedy values and the intense emotional qualities of Mr. Vane's study of an odd group of people facing the fact that the passing from this plane of mortality alters in no wise their characters; that they must continue as they have built until they learn to rebuild unfishily. The play thus becomes one long process of inner revelation, and is taken on uncommon force from the implications discovered by each person in the audience within his own experience. In the performance of "Outward Bound" the greatest of all theatrical effects is achieved, for audience as well as players act this drama.

As Scrubby, the steward of Charon in which the play's personages are voyaging, Mr. Huise relied upon the inscrutable appeal of his part and acted with all the strength of simplicity. Alan Mowbray attained the white heat of Prior's frenzy, and the abject abasement of the wastrel's repentance through self-disgust. Jessamine Newcombe kept the worldly Mrs. Cliveden Banks worldly to the end, but subtly indicated that she realized the time was coming when that hard matron must drop her elaborate social masks for the simple life of luxury. Norman Cannon as the curate in love with his work deepened the fine impression he has made during his short membership in the company, and Victor Tandy was all that is hard and complacent as the Ruthless man of big business. Lingley.

Boston Stage Notes

Tom Mix in one of his best pictures, "The Yankee Señor," is the feature of the Keith-Albee Boston Theater bill this week. Mix's pony, Tony, has a great deal to do in his knowing fashion. Eddie Ross (a humorous musician), Orville Stamm's revue, other varied vaudeville acts and short comedy and news reels round out the show, with orchestra and orchestral music.

The Dixie Merchant, a racing story of the South, with Madge Bellamy and Jack Mullah in the leads, is this week's picture at the Keith-Albee St. James Theater. Charles Hector's orchestra, always a feature at this theater, and a varied vaudeville bill, with short news and comedy reels round out the entertainment.

"Minick," a comedy by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman, is the current offering at the Repertory Theater. It is the story of a wife's father who finds that he does not fit into her new home, and the leading parts are acted by Mary Servoss, Frank Thomas, and Ross Alexander.

Offerings at other Boston theaters include William Hodge in his newest comedy, "The Judge's Husband," at the Plymouth; "The Big Parade," epic film romance of the World War, at the Majestic; "Beau-Ham," screen version of the story of Biblical times, long popular as story and play at the Colonial; "Abe's Irish Rose," farce of asperities and adjustments in an Irish-Jewish family group.

Next Monday "Seventh Heaven," with the cast that pleased Boston in this John Golden comedy earlier in the season, comes to the Hollis for a popular-price engagement. On March 24 the Copley Theater Company will give the first performance in America of "False Pretenses," a new play by Ian Hay.

BILL PROVIDES PUBLIC DEFENSE

Would Have Attorney-General Represent People at Utilities Hearings

Legislation requiring the Massachusetts Attorney-General to appear as the public's advocate in hearings before the Public Utilities Commission, which Martin Hays, state representative from Brighton, sought to introduce on the floor of the House and for 17 years an employee at the registry, was passed 111 to 91. The Committee on State Administration had reported adversely.

If the committee accepts the bill, it will be reported out and probably referred to the Committee on State Administration, which will hold hearings and report the matter to the House. Much debate and considerable support for the bill is expected when it finally reaches the House.

Originally Mr. Hays sponsored a bill to make decisions of the com-

mission subject to review by the Legislature, but he abandoned this measure after the Committee on State Administration had reported it adversely, and sought substitution of the bill calling for action by the Attorney-General.

Yesterday on the floor of the House James J. Twomey, State Representative from South Boston, sought to embarrass Mr. Hays by moving substitution of the original Hays Bill, but after debate substitution was rejected by 134 to 56.

A bill authorizing Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to appoint a secretary, but which is designed to provide a substantial increase in salary for Miss Mary Welch, the registrar's private secretary and for 17 years an employee at the registry, was passed 111 to 91. The Committee on State Administration had reported adversely.

Last night Mr. Goodwin issued a statement in which he hailed the House's action as a fitting rebuke to those who had been holding up salary.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on three bills sponsored by Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner of the Necessaries of Life, extending emergency housing laws to May 1, 1927.

BOSTON BUDGET TOTALS \$43,858,351

Tax Rate of \$32 Per \$1000 Estimated Is Necessary to Meet Expenditures

Consideration of the budget for the city of Boston for 1926, carrying an expenditure of \$43,858,351 for the municipality and its share for the County of Suffolk, is to begin before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on Thursday. This year's budget proposes appropriations of \$7,109,670, in excess of last year, due largely to the raising of the wages of city laborers by 50 cents a day and the fact that last year's administration was for but 11 months when the Legislature changed the beginning of the city year from Feb. 1 to Jan. 1.

The fact that the Governor signed the bill placing the city's tax limit this year at \$14 per \$1000, at the request of Mayor Nichols, enabled him to send to the council the budget draft yesterday. The increase in tax limit by \$2.25 over that of last year will be followed by a tax rate, now estimated at \$32 per \$1000 valuation on city realty.

Through taxation the city must raise \$41,471,497.43 while the balance amounting to \$2,386,853.72 will be obtained in the form of income from self-supporting departments. The committee on appropriations is empowered to reduce appropriations but neither to initiate nor increase expenditures. Outstanding items in the budget follow:

Salaries for permanent employees \$17,608,268.63 Lighting streets and public buildings 1,072,188.00 Reconstruction of streets 1,000,000.00 Paying debts 900,000.00 Plant and building repairs 777,042.25 Payments for Mother's Aid 725,000.00 Food for institutions 589,751.00 Fuel for institutions and public buildings 580,600.00 Non-contributory pensions and 515,102.25 Motor equipment for Fire, Police, and other departments 482,165.00 Removal for ashes and garbages 411,051.00 Disposal of ashes and garbages 366,255.00 Payments for soldiers' relief 254,800.00 Care of citizens in state institutions and hospitals 222,740.00 Clothing and uniforms 356,000.00

The following table indicates the purpose and function for which various appropriations in the budget are to be used:

CITY	PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY
Payments on city debt	\$9,657,621.58
Health and sanitation	6,447,918.88
Reconstruction and maintenance of highways	5,397,372.54
Hospitals	2,996,902.67
Public aid and relief	2,301,338.00
Parks and recreation	2,094,967.51
Education (other than schools)	1,600,381.00
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	
Administration and executive	444,916.73
Legislature	635,107.17
Financial institutions	635,107.17
Care and maintenance of buildings	872,167.54
Miscellaneous	1,018,731.80
TOTAL	\$38,017,617.67

COUNTY	MAINTENANCE OF COURTS
Payments on county debt	\$2,319,624.65
Corrective institutions	674,770.17
Care and maintenance of buildings	327,542.00
Payments on county debt	2,000,511.51
Registration of documents	172,260.40
Miscellaneous	162,565.43
TOTAL	\$4,452,879.76

The following table indicates the purpose and function for which various appropriations in the budget are to be used:

CITY

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Health and sanitation

Reconstruction and maintenance of highways

Hospitals

Public aid and relief

Parks and recreation

Education (other than schools)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Administration and executive

Legislature

Financial institutions

Care and maintenance of buildings

Miscellaneous

TOTAL

\$38,017,617.67

COAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF SENATE CONTINUES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The American anthracite coal industry has been taken up for consideration by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, consisting of William E. Borah (R.),

Committee on Conservation, and Senator of Public Safety, for authority to purchase land for housing of the state police. He explained that in most cases the expense might be no more than \$1, as citizens of towns where stations were to be located usually are sufficiently anxious for the station to buy the land and resell at nominal price to the state. Portable buildings for such stations already have been purchased.

The committee also heard the petition of Alfred P. Foote, Commissioneer of Public Safety for authority to purchase land for housing of the state police. He explained that in most cases the expense might be no more than \$1, as citizens of towns where stations were to be located usually are sufficiently anxious for the station to buy the land and resell at nominal price to the state. Portable buildings for such stations already have been purchased.

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EMPLOYMENT INCREASING

Industrial Activity Gain in New England Reported by U. S. Service

An increase in activity in the shoe trade and increased employment in the textile industry in Massachusetts during February is reported by the New England district of the United States Employment Service, according to the Associated Press.

In Maine there was a slight improvement in industrial employment conditions. Some decreases and part-time operations in textiles, woodworking and railroad repair were reported from New Hampshire. A gain in the number of workers employed was noted in Vermont and Connecticut, while Rhode Island reported "excellent" conditions. Throughout New England a seasonal surplus of farm labor was reported.

In the Boston industrial district, including Lynn, Cambridge, Quincy, Malden, Watertown, Chelsea, Somerville, Braintree, Waltham and Wakefield, increased activity in the shoe industry, in preparation for the Easter trade, was a feature of the month. While part-time schedules are in effect in some industries, most of the released workers have been able to find employment of some kind. The removal of snow provided work for several hundred men during the month.

In Lynn there is a surplus of clerical labor. The shoe industry here is operating at a high peak, with all available shoe workers employed. Conditions in Quincy are excellent, all plants are running full time, and there is very little unemployment evident. The rubber industry in Malden is operating to full capacity.

There is a slight surplus of clerical workers in Chelsea, but nothing of a serious nature. While there is a surplus of shoe and unskilled workers in Everett, the number of unemployed is gradually being reduced.

There was an improvement in the shoe industry in Braintree during the month, some of the factories increasing their forces and others the number of working hours per week. In Waltham all plants are running, and resident labor is generally well employed.

A surplus of clerical workers exists throughout the entire district. Seasonal slackening in building activities is apparent in certain cities.

WELLESLEY FACULTY PUBLISH NEW TEXTS

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 16 (Special)—Three members of the history department of Wellesley College have been preparing publica-

Ready to Pursue Their Work in Alien Land and Tongue



Smith College Students Who Will Spend Their Junior Year in Study at the Sorbonne at Paris

Second Smith Group Selected for Year of Study in France

More Than Thirty Members of Next Year's Junior Class to Take Course at the Sorbonne—While Abroad They Will Live in French Families

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15 (Special)—Smith College students who will spend their junior year next year in France studying at the Sorbonne have been named. They will comprise the second group to use this privilege. According to the plan adopted last year, only those students majoring in French who are in excellent scholastic standing are eligible.

While abroad the students live with French families, one or two with a family, in order that they may have every opportunity to understand French life. The fees for the year are paid to Smith College, and are the same as for those students living on the campus. Only the traveling expenses are extra. Before leaving Smith this June the students are to choose their

courses for next year, which may include the study of the French language, of French literature, art, music, history, philosophy and economics. Examinations covering each semester's work will be given in France by the professors conducting the courses at the Sorbonne, or by the Smith professor who accompanies the group as dean, or by both.

According to this plan students will not lose credit by their study abroad; it was originally conceived to meet the demand evidenced by the fairly constant number who study abroad during their junior year and then return to Smith to graduate. Prof. Helen Cattaneo, of the department of French, whose idea it was, is with the group now in France as their dean. Prof. Louise Delphit will go as dean for the group just chosen.

Since it is necessary that the Smith girls have a period of apprenticeship to become familiar with the practical demands of French existence, the first two months will be spent at the University of Grenoble, before they enter the Sorbonne in November.

Those students who have been definitely chosen to spend their junior year in France are Catharine Arbenz of Welling, W. Va.; Pauline D. Barry of Boston; Elizabeth Kingsley; Blanche of Boston; Marion Louise M. Calder of Princeton, N. J.; Hilda Clare Donahue of Holyoke, Mass.; Caroline Foss of Boston; Mary Elizabeth Godfrey of Bangor, Me.; Sally Peabody Goodell, New Canaan, Conn.; Katherine Haskell, Rochester, N. Y.; Lucy Haskell, St. Louis, Mo.; Elizabeth B. Hough, Milton, Mass.; Elizabeth Jennings of Deep River, Conn.; Mary Lois Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind.; Catherine Sheila Leffingwell of Watkins, N. Y.; Esther Hope Lovell of Montclair, N. J.; Janet McConnell of Forest Hills, N. Y.; Lucy Mason of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth Anne Murphy of Montclair, N. J.; Ruth Stern Myers of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Evans of Stamford, New Haven, Conn.; Evelyn Florence Sweeney, New York; Elizabeth Lamprey Towle, Dover, N. H.; Louise Gay Twyford, New York; Alice Angie Woodard, Watertown, Wis.

The club this summer will engage in more extensive patrolling of the trail. Individual sections give indication of doing more work than ever before, because of increased enthusiasm.

The trail guide book which has been in use for several years will be given a new issue this summer. The revision has been made necessary by the addition of several side trails, the erection of new shelters and many improvements along the trail which have been made in the past few years.

NEARLY \$2,000,000 FOR NEW SCHOOLS PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16 (Special)—The expenditure of \$11,750,000 on schools has been authorized by the city council at the request of the school committee. Of this amount \$750,000 is for the erection of a new school on America Street to relieve crowded conditions in the Italian colony. The \$1,000,000 is the amount which the Legislature will be asked to provide authority for the city to borrow for general school building.

The major amount is called for by the new school committee to enable it to carry out a plan for introducing the junior high school idea. The building of one junior high school and additional buildings to present high schools to make room for junior courses is proposed. The building is in furtherance of the Strayer plan, offered after survey by Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, under which the school department has been reorganized.

COLBY COLLEGE WINS FROM MAINE

WATERVILLE, Me., March 16 (AP)—The Colby College affirmative debating team was awarded unanimous decision of the judges of their debate with a University of Maine team here last night, on the question, "Resolved: That Congress should pass uniform federal marriage and divorce laws." The judges' vote was two to one.

MEMORIAL GATE GIVEN TUFTS

HANOVER, N. H., March 16 (AP)—A granite tablet marking the site of the memorial gate at Tufts College was presented to the college by Mrs. Jeanette Starkweather, widow of the late George L. Starkweather, president of Tufts.

The tablet, which is inscribed with the name of the late president, was placed in front of the main entrance to the college.

AMOSKEAG SCALE CONTINUES

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 16 (AP)—The Amoskeag Workers' congress, comprising 250 delegates representing all departments of the Amoskeag Mills, last night voted for another six months the wage agreement now in effect, which expires April 1. A year ago a cut of 10 percent was accepted.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"London," the Grand Tour.

5:30 p. m.—"Oscar" Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 6:30—Parody Orchestra. 7:30—Twin Oaks Orchestra. 7:45—

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NION STATION PLAN REVIVED

Central Terminal for All Roads Coming Into Boston Asked by Civic Group

Building of a great union passenger station for all the railroads entering Boston on the site of the Peter Street yards of the Boston & Albany Railroad, together with the electrification and depression below surface of all of the tracks leading to the proposed terminal as soon as possible, is the dominant purpose which the newly reorganized Huntington Avenue Improvement Association is working.

George Demeter, resident manager of the Hotel Minerva, elected president of the association last night at a reorganization meeting held in a hotel, defined for those present the principal objects of the association to be the cause of the active members in reviving this organization of business men.

President Demeter said that the association is to resume all of its former activity and that much more interest will be taken in the organization than has ever been. He said the association proposed to work with the Boylston Street, the Massachusetts Avenue and the Newbury Street Associations for all improvements for the entire Back Bay section of the city.

To Make Avenue a Boulevard

He said that the elimination of the elevated railway reservation in the avenue, the restoration of the wide highway to the purposes of a boulevard, the making of a subway from downtown Boston to some point near the Boston Art Museum, the extension of the present flare lighting system along the avenue from Massachusetts to Longwood Avenue, as well as the placing of a modern underground station at Massachusetts Avenue and Huntington, are all purposes to which the association is pledged.

"If we do our best all of these improvements will be had," he declared emphatically, in concluding his remarks when a reporter called the meeting of some 35 of the leaders of the old-time association to order in the parlors of the hotel.

Tribute was paid to Moses H. Gulesian, long the president and acknowledged leader of the association until World War activities eclipsed it, and all kindred organizations in the city. Mr. Demeter proposed Mr. Gulesian for chairman of the new board of directors, but he declined on the ground that he could not give the organization the active service he formerly gave.

Larger Meeting to Be Held

It was announced that a mass meeting of the rejuvenated organization is to be held in 10 days or two weeks, when all citizens, both women and men, interested in the development of the avenue and the accomplishing of the program, defined by the president, will be invited to attend and join or renew their affiliations with the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association.

Committees were appointed after the reorganization had been effected by the election of officers. The president is George Demeter; vice-president, Martin E. Adams; first vice-president, Charles A. Winchester; second vice-president, D. N. Palmer; third vice-president, Martin Dodge, treasurer, and J. W. Rodgers, secretary.

Other officers elected were Samuel J. Barron, W. N. Lougee, Elwin S. Mayo, Samuel P. Seymour and Leo Hirsh, directors. The members chosen for committee were Robert J. Little, Elwin S. Mayo and Charles S. Nutting, membership; Messrs. Adams, Palmer and Winchester, interassociation conference; Harry C. Demeter, Mme. Alexes, Christos Papas and W. N. Lougee, association activities.

PRESIDENT OUTLINES AIM OF BOSTON Y. M. C. U.

Not what it can do for a young man, but what it can do to help

him do for himself is the aim of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union as outlined by Frank L. Locke, its president, last night, at the exercises commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the organization's residence in its present quarters, 48 Boylston Street.

He believed that the 10 governors, two United States senators and other successful men who had been members of the union would attribute some of their achievement to the education and training received there. Sherwin L. Cooke gave a chronological account of the institution since its organization 75 years ago.

RANGE BILL ADVANCED

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Senate passed yesterday without a record vote a bill providing for the purchase of approximately 6700 acres at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, for the establishment of an artillery range.

Offers New Shakespeare Sidelights



Photo by Schein, Boston
DR. EMMA DENNINGER
Dean of Wheaton College

FORCES ARRAY FOR HEARINGS ON 30-YEAR 'EL' EXTENSION BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

bridge; Henry F. Ripley, Hingham; Ezra W. Clark, Brockton; George H. Dale, Watertown; Robert L. Baylies, New Bedford; Charles W. Ames, Lynn, and Harold M. Bradbury, Cambridge.

Against the report were: Abbott B. Rice, Newton and George D. Chamberlain, Springfield, Republican senators; Arthur F. Blanchard, Cambridge, Republican Representative; and the following Democrats: William J. Francis, Charlestown, Senator; Michael F. Mourouzis, Roxbury, Felix A. Marcella, the North End; Edward F. Wallace, Roxbury; Luke D. Mullin, Charlestown, Richard J. Garvey, Dorchester, John A. Jones, Peabody, all Representatives.

Charles B. Frothingham, Senator from Lynn; Walter H. Snow, Representative from Somerville, and Thomas N. Ashton, Representative from Fall River, all Republicans, served their rights. Christian Nelson, Senator from Worcester; Edward J. Sandburg, Representative from Quincy, and George E. Keegan, Representative from Lawrence, were not recorded.

Mr. Coyne Opposes Measure

In reply to the majority report of the committee, Francis X. Coyne, Representative from Dorchester,

who also presented a minority report in the recess committee investigation, today issued a statement attacking the recommendations, entitled: "Car Riders to Pay Millions to Pay Stockholders of the 'El.'

The statement follows:

"The Joint Committees of Street Railways and Metropolitan Affairs have voted 14 to 10 to report a 30-year extension of the Public Control Act.

INTEREST SHOWN IN AGRICULTURE

Haverhill School Classes Have Doubled in Size

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 16 (Special) — Increased interest in agricultural subjects is being shown this year in the high school, and Ernest A. Howard, agricultural supervisor, reports that he has twice as many classes this year as last.

In addition to the course of study in the subject at the high school, the pupils are required to handle either a garden or a poultry project at home or some other suitable place. They are required to keep a strict account of costs and a record of products to demonstrate whether the projects have been successful or not.

Preparations are now being made for the gardens this summer, and some of the boys are already maintaining poultry pens. Supervisor Howard introduced the subjects of agriculture at the continuation school in this city two years ago, and the courses have been successfully conducted during that period.

SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

MANCHESTER, N. H., Mar. 16 (AP)—James M. George of Goffstown was yesterday named superintendent of the State Industrial School here to succeed Vernon Backus, resigned.

Motor Cars

Any Make Supplied
Highest Exchange Allowance

THE BLACK HORSE AUTO SERVICE COMPANY

Sheen & Grena Roads
Richmond, Surrey, England
Repair Works Grena Road
Phone 2811 Richmond

If in Croydon
meet at — Grants

The Store for Everything in Ladies' & Kiddies' Wear, also soft Furnishing Household Linens, China, Glass, Confectionery, etc. Enquiries receive immediate attention.

GRANT BROS. Ltd.
High Street, Croydon, England

2000-gallon gasoline tank on a site which the company leases at 37 Westland Avenue was rejected by the Boston Street Commission after a public hearing yesterday. Signatures of almost 1000 residents protesting against the proposition were presented. It was their contention that this section was now sufficiently served in this respect and that the erection of more automobile service enterprises would detract from the residential value of the neighborhood.

Y. W. C. A. NEEDS GET ATTENTION

Canvassers for the Building Fund Emphasize Business Men's Responsibility

MAINE TO RECEIVE FLORIDA PILGRIMS

Chamber Notified of Tour to Be Taken in July

PORLTAND, Me., March 16 (Special) — Information received from Jacksonville by the State Chamber of Commerce indicates that an all-Florida tour, patterned after the Maine to Southland pilgrimage will be undertaken in July of the present year.

The itinerary will include the principal cities on the North Atlantic seaboard and a week will be spent in Maine.

The longest stop will be made in Philadelphia where the sesquicentennial exposition will be in progress. Included in the train equipment will be a car containing an exhibit of Florida products. Gov. John L. Martin of Florida is honorary chairman of the committee in charge and M. L. Autrey, Mayor of Orlando, the chairman.

The Maine organization that had charge of the Maine to Southland trip will organize local committees to furnish motor transportation and entertainment for the Florida visitors during their stay in this State.

MAYOR CHANGES SITE FOR NEW FIREHOUSE

Even the possibility of damages which the city of Boston may have to pay for breach of contract, did not deter Mayor Nichols yesterday from abandoning the projected firehouse site selected by former Mayor Curley for the headquarters company. He has decided upon using a site at Broadway and Warren Street in preference to building over the subway incline at Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street. Mayor Nichols had instituted measures for the consolidation of the two appropriations already made for the fire station.

Careful survey of the situation has shown that the original plan called for unnecessarily expensive construction, and would not permit efficient operation even when finished, it is reported. The building contemplated now will cost the city \$167,000 less than that originally planned, and will allow simultaneous egress for four pieces of apparatus instead of two, it is explained.

Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, pointed out the social needs of the young women which the association undertakes to provide for which require more suitable accommodations. Speaking at the banner last evening, he stated that 23,000 young girls come to the city each year for employment

BUSINESS MEN'S RESPONSIBILITY

In a new way, perhaps, business men of the city were brought to a realization that in a general way the well-being of the young business woman was in a measure up to them. It was Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Church who told the workers to emphasize that point.

Addressing them at a banquet of the officers of the drive and campaign committees given at the Chamber of Commerce last evening, he advised them to ask employers of women how they expected the girls who lived in hall bedrooms to care for themselves properly with the accommodations such rooms usually afford. What amounted to a private hotel or home where the girls could live cleanly and comfortably at moderate cost, and where other girls might come for swimming and bathing, gymnasium work and social times could thus be recognized as a necessity for which the business men should provide, Bishop Lawrence said.

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or study. Many of them seem to be obliged to come to get employment, he said, for they found no opportunity in the country town they called home.

Need Emphasized

He pointed out the need for the Y. W. C. A. work and asked: "Without some friendly guidance, where would the newcomer look for work, where would she live, and then what would she do with herself after she had found employment and room, in those lonely hours in which for the first time she found herself away from home among strangers in what was to her a strange world?"

"If she were your sister or your daughter, would you not like to have some place to which she could go for direction in getting a position in the city, where positions even with meager pay are not always easy to get?" he asked. "And would you not like to have a good place for her to go to for shelter for a few days while looking for work, perhaps in finding such a home? And after that would you want her to sit alone and friendless in her room, or would you want her to have some place where she might find comfort of her own kind, and where she might receive young men of the right sort, and have a pleasant social life with interests and activities of her own?"

He hoped that the gymnasium and the swimming tank and all the other features that it had been planned to supply through the new building would be realized.

AFRICA DEBATES COLOR BAR BILL

Rejected Last Year, Colonel Creswell Has Again Introduced It

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence) — South Africa is again grappling with the color problem in the shape of a Color Bar Bill. Briefly stated, the bill seeks to make certain occupations in the country the privilege of the whites. Under this bill natives will not be allowed to engage in certain work in the gold mines and other industries in the country, in order that this work may be reserved for semi-skilled whites. It is hoped thereby to create more work for those workless whites in South Africa who are a growing and persistent problem.

To meet the accomplishment of every body last year, the generally quiescent Senate, or Upper House, refused to pass the Color Bar Bill. On the eve of Parliament closing for the session the bill was thrown out. Henceforth the Color Bar Bill became a subject of party warfare.

The chief argument of the Opposition is that the Color Bar Bill should now be dropped until the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, outlines the new native policy in South Africa to which he has committed himself. This bill will certainly alter the status of natives considerably in the country, and for that reason, it is argued, should be considered as part of the general native policy. But although there is much talk of a new native policy, and the general scheme was outlined by the Prime Minister at Smithfield, following his tour of the native territories, it is not thought possible to introduce definite legislation during this session of Parliament.

Incidentally, the Government feels very much on its dignity since the Senate rejected the bill last year. So Colonel Creswell, as acting Minister of Mines and Industries, has now reintroduced the Color Bar Bill.

The battle began by a sharp exchange between the minister and some members of the Opposition as to the Senate's right to do so.

Colonel Creswell denied that the Senate had any such right, pointing out that the South Africa Act expressly provides for a joint sitting in the event of disagreement between the two Houses. The chief reason he gave for introducing the bill hardly seemed satisfactory. The people of the country, he said, had decisively declared that they did not want the law-making authority to be in the hands of the present Opposition.

"We should not be doing our duty," he said, "if we abandoned this legislation merely because the party opposite commands a majority in the Senate." He went so far as to admit that there might be something in the argument that the bill would run counter to a general native policy and therefore postponed, if in fact, it altered the policy which had hitherto prevailed. He made an unfortunate reference to the bill as "trivial mining regulations," which caused one of the Opposition to ask if it was trivial "to take away a man's rights."

Leading the Opposition in the debate, General Smuts argued that the bill gave the Government absolute and arbitrary powers in any part of the Union to stay what classes of people shall deal with machinery, and to make a "segregation of work which none of us foresaw today, and which we may live to regret." All this, he insisted, traveled far beyond any existing color bar, the old bar having been primarily based on the idea of safety for numbers of men employed in the mines.

Mr. Krige, also of the Opposition, in an eloquent appeal to the House, to remember that the natives are also South African subjects—one member called them "sons of South Africa"—challenged the policy of repression, insisting that it must react on those who applied it, and that it must destroy any hope of native co-operation in securing a solution of the native question.

This, too, was Mr. Alexander's thesis. He made out a strong claim for the old Cape native policy, and warned Colonel Creswell that they were "starting on a road of injustice which would lead to their destruction." On the one hand, he pointed out, the Prime Minister professed to desire to elevate the native, and at the same time to close the door to his employment, no matter to what stage of civilization he might have attained. Could such a nation help assist the cause of European civilization and progress? Would it help their manufacturers if they checked the progress of the native toward becoming civilized consumers of their goods and enjoying the fruits of civilization?

But the Government refused to change their attitude, and the Opposition amendments were rejected.

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Just before the bill passed its third reading, General Smuts made a final appeal and warned the Government of the dangers they were challenging. "Native opinion is largely in revolt," he said. "Natives are seething with discontent all over South Africa. With the best intentions the Prime Minister wishes to allay that feeling. And this is the start he makes.

The Government has other troubles also. There is a bill regarding Asiatics. We will deal with that when the time comes. But there is no doubt that when that bill is passed, then the trouble will begin. The Asiatic Bill may lead to very grave trouble in administration. It is inevitable. As for the bill which has been gratuitously produced here, it is a firebrand flung into the haystack." And with this warning the bill was passed once again to the Senate.

Nawab Sir M. Ullah Khan, vice-

INDIAN CULTURE TO BE FOSTERED

Aligarh Muslim University to Form Country's Center of Learning

BOMBAY, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—It was significant of the progress of Aligarh Muslim University that during the recent jubilee celebration there, messages of congratulation and good wishes were received from the Viceroy, the provincial governors, the ruling chiefs, and from the universities of Great Britain and the colonies.

Nawab Sir M. Ullah Khan, vice-

International News Service on Seeds



G. C. Edler, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Who Organizes Great Masses of Information in Respect to the Seed Market

NOW that Everyman is thinking of his garden and many men are thinking of their fields, no less than 25,000 growers of seeds, 20,000 shippers of seeds, and many special correspondents in Canada, Europe, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in compiling and issuing a full and prompt market news service on seeds. This information, designed to keep everybody fully posted, is supplemented by the studies of the department and by information obtained from state agricultural statisticians.

Many foreign firms and foreign governmental agencies are regular subscribers to these seed reports, for the seed business is an international one and interest in seeds is literally world-wide. G. C. Edler, representing the department, has made a close first-hand study of the most important European seed-producing fields and seed markets, and has arranged for an increased flow of future European information.

LAW TO REDUCE FOOD PROFITEERING

Special from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON, March 1—Sale by weight or measure is likely to be made compulsory in Britain in the case of various articles of food hitherto often sold by the packet or the bottle. This is the outcome of investigations made by the "food council" appointed by the British Government to inquire into profiteering in food.

This council, which is under the chairmanship of Lord Bradbury, has been taking evidence as to the extent to which short-measure and short-weight prevail in the food trade. It has reached the conclusion that such practices are so much more common than has hitherto been supposed as to require a new law to deal with them. The council's recommendations on the subject are now before the Government. They include, it is understood, proposals for legislation to require milk, sugar, coffee, cocoa, butter, cereals, lard, potatoes, and meat, to be sold always either by definite weight or measure.

It would express the gratitude, he said, of American Poles, Jugoslavs and Greeks for that America and Wilson did toward the independence and territorial integrity of Poland, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Sponsors of the movement propose to erect the monument in Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$200,000.

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35/- Some of these shoes
were formerly of 57/6. This
gives an opportunity to many
who are anxious to obtain
foot comfort with shoes at a
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chancellor of the university, who welcomed the delegates and visitors, gave a brief history of the institution during the last 50 years. The great achievement of the institution was, he said, the production of students of whom any university might feel proud.

Abdul Qadir, former Minister of Education, Punjab, delivering the convocation address, emphasized the importance of the development of indigenous literature. He thought that the time was not far distant when there would be a growing demand in the whole country for higher education imparted through the medium of vernaculars.

The Study of English

He said they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the English language. Its study had brought with it an awakening and an enlivening influence, the value of which could not be estimated too highly, and those who desired that education should be imparted through the vernaculars did not want the study of English to be discarded. They wanted English to be studied as a language to enable the scholars to have access to Western stores of knowledge, while those who came to the portals of a university in search of learning might be able to study every branch of science and philosophy through the language that they called their own.

To the average Musselman, Aligarh University stands for the same ideas and associations for which Oxford or Cambridge stands for the study of English. He very believes that Aligarh leaves her alumni that stamp of cultural perfection which the two famous British universities leave on the Englishman, and there is much in the Aligarh University that justifies the Muslim's pride and his confidence.

A very large number of Musselmen who have distinguished themselves in one walk of life or other in this country have passed from Aligarh, and, young as it is as a university, a freemasonry has grown up among her old boys which is only comparable to the spirit of camaraderie that prevails between the alumni of the ancient and hoary universities of the West.

Popularity Growing

The Muslim University is well known for its residential system. It is still growing in popularity. The total number of students in the various institutions of the university have increased from 966 to 2763 during the last five years. There are hundreds of Hindu students in the university, as the authorities consider religious divergence no reason for communal friction, and due to the greatest services they hope to render to their country is "the creation of a common academic platform on which intelligent Hindus and Muhammadans may be able to understand and appreciate each other's ideals in literature and in life."

In connection with the jubilee celebrations, a conference of Muslim women was held under the presidency of Mrs. Zunra Falzi of Bombay. Women from all parts of India attended the conference, and speeches were made urging the needs of education for women and the liberal realization of social customs, which are helping the progress of the community.

Atiya Begum, in her speech, deplored the fact that Aligarh had done nothing so far for the cause of Muslim women. Yet she felt that there was a spark of chivalry latent in young Muslimhood to which she could appeal successfully to redress the wrongs done to their mothers and sisters.

A purdah party was also organized by the conference at which veiled women were present. Resolutions were passed by the conference urging the introduction of compulsory education for girls and the collection of funds in aid of the Aligarh Girls' College in order to raise it to the degree standard.

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PRESENTS

WILSON MEMORIAL PLANNED BY SLAVS

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP) — Plans

are being made to erect a monument to Woodrow Wilson

as a gift to the Government from Americans of Slavic origin

who have been announced by John David Brin, Chicago sculptor, designer of the proposed memorial and organizer

of the movement to erect it.

It would express the gratitude, he said, of American Poles, Jugoslavs and Greeks for that America and Wilson did toward the independence and territorial integrity of Poland, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Sponsors of the movement propose

to erect the monument in Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$200,000.

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BRITISH MINERS' OFFER PRAISED

J. Oudegeest Says Plan to Reorganize for Service, Not Profit Alone

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1—The proposals of the British miners for solving the crisis in the British coal trade have met with the whole-hearted approval of the European Trade Union movement, and J. Oudegeest, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amsterdam International), has issued a lengthy statement to that effect.

Mr. Oudegeest declares that the workers' scheme is "thoroughly comprehensive," and is based on the organization of the industry for the service of the community, not simply for profit.

He said that the general framework is "the establishment of a national coal and power production council, also provincial councils; pit and works committees; a consumers' council; and a commission for the export trade."

Mr. Oudegeest adds that it is a demonstrable fact that if those collieries in Great Britain, with an output of less than 400,000 tons were shut down or amalgamated with the bigger undertakings the result would be a profit to the industry of £1, a ton, instead of, as now, a loss of 3d.

Mine Owners' Plan

The mine owners' scheme for reorganizing the industry, Mr. Oudegeest criticizes from the standpoint that if the collieries in Great Britain lengthened their hours and reduced wages the only result would be that of "encouraging the employers in other countries to follow their example."

"If longer working hours were introduced," he declares, "the British miners would be working below ground about the same time as the miners of Silesia, and longer than any other miners in Europe." An hour longer, and half an hour longer than the miners of Westphalia and Holland," he adds. "The employers think by this means they will succeed in doing what the employers and industrialists of other countries have never yet succeeded in doing—permanently, at any rate—and that is in undersealing their competitors by lengthening the working hours."

The Coal Commission, which has been considering both the miners' and mine owners' remedies with a view to propounding a solution of its own, is expected to make sweeping proposals when it issues its report, as it is scheduled to do in February. The dominant feeling among people in close touch with the members of the commission is that neither the mine owners nor the miners have brought forward any suggestions to tide the coal industry over the next two or three years, which are the most important factors in the whole situation.

Nearness of Coal Face

Some at least of the commissioners may be relied upon to regard the mine-owners' plea for a wholesale increase in the hours of working as reactionary, although it is admitted that in those mines where the coal face can be reached in a few minutes from the pithead—in some mines it takes over an hour each way to reach the coal face—the present

knowledge that their possessions are particularly the lands of those who only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a bygone age, and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that the United States pass through these rooms.

RADIO

AUSTRIA SEES INTEREST IN RADIO GROW

Czechoslovakia Equally Sold on Possibilities of Public Service

VIENNA, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Progress of radio development in Czechoslovakia and Austria is well indicated both by the constantly increasing number of listeners who own receiving sets and by the fact that the cost to these subscribers is being gradually reduced.

The Prager Presse, a Government newspaper, has just published some interesting details regarding the growing interest in radio which is being shown in Prague and throughout Czechoslovakia. In the summer of 1925, for example, the number of listeners was 10,000; in October, 1925, this had risen to 19,000; it is now 32,000, and the Prager Presse anticipates it will be 50,000 by the end of the month. This well informed newspaper also predicts that the monthly cost is to be reduced for subscribers to 10 crowns (roughly 30 American cents) as from next April. This corresponds almost exactly to the charge in Austria of 2 shillings, which notes a steady drop in the Czech charges which were once as high as 30 crowns a month.

The Government has already laid in encouraging radio by assuming control to the extent of 51 per cent of the principal sending company, the Radio Journal. This step was effected on July 4, 1925, and since then the advance of this new industry has been most marked. This informed newspaper also predicts that the monthly cost is to be reduced for subscribers to 10 crowns (roughly 30 American cents) as from next April. This corresponds almost exactly to the charge in Austria of 2 shillings, which notes a steady drop in the Czech charges which were once as high as 30 crowns a month.

A YEAR ago people were satisfied to be able to get stations in the United States; the Pacific coast would be the ultimate, but now nothing less than European stations satisfies.

A year ago Thurston McCauley put his set in a van and set it up on the sands at Long Beach, L. A., where he heard five European stations, three in England, one in Scotland, and one in Madrid, Spain. He was using a Western Electric six-tube superheterodyne set with three-tube amplifier. The stations were heard on the loudspeaker.

This year, despite a blanked of static which made it difficult for fans to determine the true worth of their receivers, many remarkable records were made, and although the fad for DX is being tempered by a desire for quality and sensitivity in reception, reports keep coming in of European stations heard and of Canadians hearing Japan.

Europe on the Loudspeaker?



Fotograms, N. Y.

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Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will be Found on Page 5B

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNR, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)

5 p. m.—Children's hour; Aunt Rosalie's "Goodnight" Department of Agriculture market reports. 8—Canadian Radio Broadcasts with assistance of artists in a special program; Chateau Laurier dance orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

4 p. m.—Black and White Orchestra; 6—Evening of the day; 6:15—"Joe" Rines and his orchestra; 7:45—Brother Club; 7:30—Henry Koff, violinist; Gladys Possett, accompanist; 7:45—"Tours of Joe" "Joy"; 8—From New York; Mystery Drummers; 9—Saxophone Octet; 9—Troubadours; 10—Musical program.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston, Mass. (246 and 333 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Market reports. 6:30—Hotel Embroiderers' program under the direction of "Bob" Patterson; 7—Program presented by Mrs. Luisa Tosi, prima donna; 8—The Philharmonic Trio; Guantanamera; 9—Gina LaLaZzera, cellist; Mrs. Eleanor Turner LaLaZzera, accompanist; 7:30—Nature League under the direction of Dr. George H. H. Holroyde; "Honeymoon House" under the auspices of the Holroyde Chamber of Commerce, featuring the Falco Band, assisted by the Holroyde Band; 10:30—Program by the WBZ Concert Company; 10—Weather reports.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (416 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Bond Trio; 7:30—Announcements; Weather report; 8:30—Lil' Van Mastray, violinist; "Cooper's Corner"; 9—"Cochran's Corner"; Prof. Paul R. Fossom of Wesleyan University; 9:15—Piano recital, Miss Laura C. Gaedel; 10:30—Organ recital.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (890 Meters)

5:30—Stock reports and news items; 6:30—Children's bedtime story; 7—Dinner program from Eastman Theater; Rochester, N. Y.; 8:30—Rochester Little Symphony Orchestra; Eugene Goossens, conductor; 9—Mysteries; 10—Program by the WGT Concert Company; 10—Weather reports.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Bond Trio; 7:30—Announcements; Weather report; 8:30—Lil' Van Mastray, violinist; "Cooper's Corner"; 9—"Cochran's Corner"; Prof. Paul R. Fossom of Wesleyan University; 9:15—Piano recital, Miss Laura C. Gaedel; 10:30—Organ recital.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Tristan Duo, Eleanor Kaplan, violinist; Veronica Krebs, contralto; Edwin Howe, bass-baritone; 8—"Cochran's Corner"; 9—Various musical miscellanea programs; 9 to 11—Tristan Orchestra; Del Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra; Walter Kippen; 10—"Home Sweet Home"; Milton Blackstone, piano; Boris Baum, cello, in a program of classical music; by special arrangement with the Holroyde Chamber of Commerce; 10:30—Dance program by the Holroyde Chamber of Commerce; 10—Weather reports.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

4 p. m.—"Ray Nichols Orchestra; Helen L. Martin, mezzo-soprano; "Reading from the Irish Poets"; Vincent Lopez, tenor; 5—"Cochran's Corner"; 6—Various artists; Dinner program from Eastman Theater; Rochester, N. Y.; 8:30—Rochester Little Symphony Orchestra; Eugene Goossens, conductor; 9—Mysteries; 10—Program by the WLS Concert Company; 10—Weather reports.

WPAF, New York City (492 Meters)

4 p. m.—Concert; 6—"Cochran's Corner"; 7—New York University concert series; 8:30—Zoological Society series; 8:30—Lewisohn free chamber music concert; 9—"Cochran's Corner"; 10—Auditorium; Dr. Howard T. Fleck conducting.

WNCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Oleott Vail and his McAlpin string ensemble; 6:30—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra; 7:30—"Cochran's Corner"; 8—"Cochran's Corner"; 9—"Cochran's Corner"; 10:30—Piano concert; 10:45—Van and Schenck; 11:30—Jack Denny's orchestra; 12—McAlpin Singers.

WAHO, New York City (314 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Donaldson's Cadillac Club Orchestra; 8:15—County Down Fiddlers; 8:45—Raymond Maher, Irish baritone; 9:15—"Cochran's Corner"; 9:30—"Home Sweet Home"; 10:30—Piano concert; 10:45—Van and Schenck; 11:30—Jack Denny's orchestra; 12—McAlpin Singers.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (294 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Dream Daddy"; 8—Mr. Kinsey on "Shakespeare"; 8:15—Automobile talk, Captain Risley; 8:30—Recital by Lydia Klein; 8:45—"Cochran's Corner"; 9:15—Musical night; Adventures; 9:30—Advising by T. Ronald Allen; 9:30—Val Adey and his orchestra; 10:30—Lillian Beck, soprano; 10:30—Caron Cook, songs of yesterday; 11—Art Bell's "Cherri" Club; 12—Archie's.

WZAP, Washington, D. C. (449 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—"Matters Before the House," discussed by members of Congress; concert by the United States Navy Band; 8—"Cochran's Corner"; 9:15—Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh; 9:30—Time signals and weather forecast.

WLIB, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert; 8—News and market report with reports on all important live-stock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets; 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address; "Selection and Care of Beds and Bedding," by Dr. H. M. Johnson, Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh; 9—Concert; 9:35—Time signals and weather forecast.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Music made by Kodak"; Tokio Dance Orchestra; 8—Audubon Terrace Meadowarks; 8:30—Joint with Station WEAF, New York City; Saxo-

phone Octet; Troubadours; 10—Concert presented by Sidney Carlson of Fredonia, N. Y.; 11—Super music; Vicente Lopez Statler Orchestra; John E. Gunderson Jr. at the organ; Weather forecast.

WJO, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)

7 p. m.—Evening market hour, with poultry questions and answers; 8—Address of the Rev. Mr. L. L. Chapman, Chaplain of the Missouri State Penitentiary; 8:15—Program sponsored by Miss Clara Holtzschiede, and LeRoy H. Kelsey in orchestra; 9:15—Time signals.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (426 Meters)

5 p. m.—Little Symphonic Orchestra, under direction of Leon Dashoff; 7—"Unc Dutch" Stories for children; 7:15—Irvin Downs, pianist; 8—Agnes Flannery, pianist; The Four Musketeers—personnel: C. A. Lampman, first tenor; F. Brock, baritone; H. Webb, Cleveland, bass; 9—Dance program.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (390 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"Uncle Judy's Kiddies" hour, conducted by Uncle Judy; 6—Miss Jeanette, pianist; 7—John Wierich's orchestra of McMillian's dancing academy, featuring Virginia Wierich, piano; accordion; 8—Bart Quint, bass; 9—J. P. Tamm, tenor; Daniel Blair; 10—C. A. Lampman, first tenor; F. Brock, baritone; H. Webb, Cleveland, bass; 11—Queen's orchestra; Joseph E. LeBlanc, conductor.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (288 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Oldtime concert; Brown Palace string orchestra; Howard Tillotson, director; 8—Instrumental program by the Columbia College orchestra from Colorado Theater; Denver; 8:15—Studio program; 10 to midnight—Dance program, Broadmoor Rhythm Rustlers; Edie Grubb, conductor.

KMPC, Portland, Ore. (384 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Weather reports and "The Box Office"; 6—drama; 7—"Uncle Judy's Kiddies" hour; 8—Miss Florence Blazier, professor of home economics education; 9:15—"The Magic House"; How It Is Presented; 10—Jessoline, bass; 11—Queen's orchestra; 12—Dance program.

KXW, Portland, Ore. (382 Meters)

6 to 7 p. m.—Dinner concert; 8—News orchestra and soloists; 9—Dance program.

KYK, Portland, Ore. (382 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Uncle Judy's Kiddies" hour; 7—"Ready, Aim, Fire! Go to College"; Miss Florence Blazier, professor of home economics education; 9:15—"The Magic House"; How It Is Presented; 10—Jessoline, bass; 11—Queen's orchestra; 12—Dance program.

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KYOW, Portland, Ore. (382 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Uncle Judy's Kidd

Being a Girl Is No Handicap to Record Making in the Field of Athletics



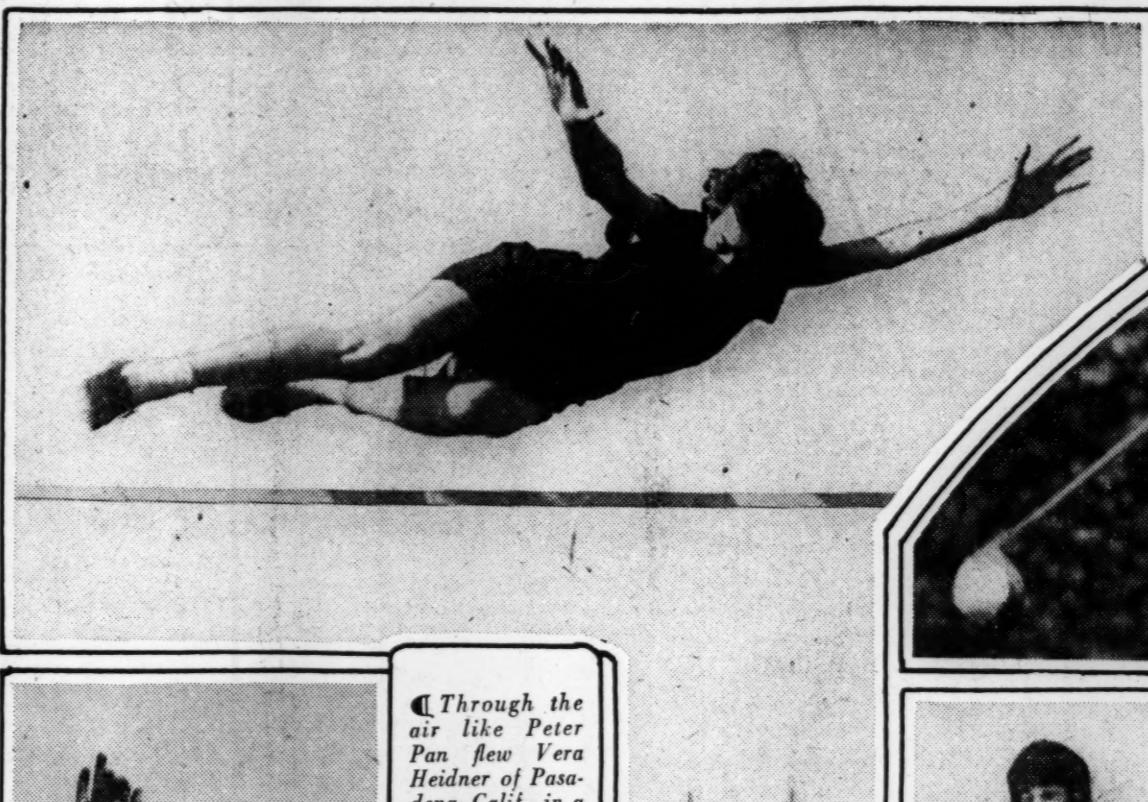
An attitude like this leaves no foot to stand on, but what do they care? Margaret Curry, Ruth Martin, and Charlotte Harper, University of Kansas, doing a little practice work.



Miss Eleanor Langley has won distinction as a rider and has captured many blue ribbons and trophies as a horsewoman. She is here shown topping the timbers in an unusually high hurdle.



Helen N. Wills, United States tennis champion, knows how to smile notwithstanding her experience on the Riviera this winter. And Miss Lenglen, while not in this picture, perhaps is smiling too.



Through the air like Peter Pan flew Vera Heidner of Pasadena, Calif., in a spectacular high jump during a recent field meet. Plenty of action, also suggesting repose.



No, Miss Lillian Copeland is not practicing the Charleston. She is showing how girls keep in trim by throwing the discus. Try it sometime, girls, but be sure to be out of doors.



The tip-off in a practice game between the first and second Huron teams in preparation for the national championships of the Ladies' Lacrosse League of America at Los Angeles.

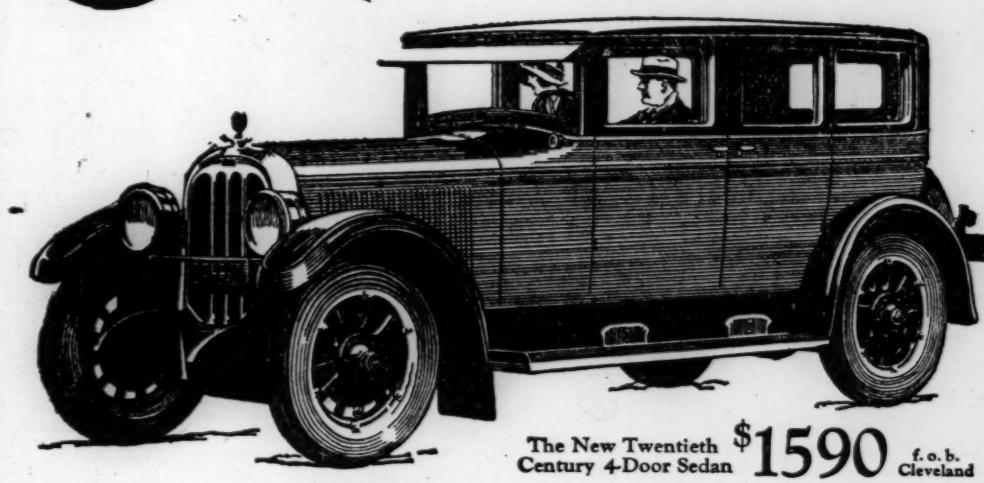


A characteristic drive which has started Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., woman golf champion of the United States, on many a title-winning round.



The New Twentieth Century 4-Door Sedan \$1590 f.o.b. Cleveland

Style and all that goes with it!



JUST to look at the new Chandler is to know it for a mighty fine motor car. It has the style that goes with quality.

Chandler makes its greatest appeal, and finds its warmest friends, among people who live and move in an atmosphere of culture—people who appreciate good architecture, good music, good books, good times . . .

But with all its style, and all its richness, what a striking difference there is between the new low Chandler prices and the existing prices of other fine cars!

Look at the new Twentieth Cen-

tury Sedan—a magnificent 4-door Sedan priced less than a 2-door coach. See how far Chandler has carried modern body development. Observe the smartness of the car, its roominess—then ride. Let ten or twenty miles reveal the astonishing power of Chandler's Pikes Peak Motor and what that power means in sheer joy of driving.

What's more, Chandler keeps fit. It has the stamina and endurance you want in a car. And it has the great "One Shot" Lubrication System. By simply pressing a plunger with your heel, you keep the entire chassis thoroughly lubricated. And that keeps the car in the pink of running condition!

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY • CLEVELAND

CHANDLER

Distributors and Dealers in All Principal Cities and Towns

New York University girls' hockey team playing the team from the Savage School in Central Park, in which the Savage girls won, 4 to 2.

Fotograms, N. Y.

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities.

Apartment Boarding Houses Offer Field for Business

MANY a capable housewife is making a success of what is now known as an apartment boarding-house. Such an enterprise has much to recommend it to the woman whose talent for home-making may seem to be her principal business asset. The idea was the result of a demand for board and rooms where apartment houses were many and separate dwellings few. The vicinity of Columbia University, New York City, is a well-known example of the commencement, rapid growth and unquestioned success of such enterprises, which, almost without exception, are conducted by women.

Adding Sections

The manager of one of these establishments said, "My business has grown in such a way that it reminds me of a sectional bookcase—you can add extra section when your books warrant it! So I rent an extra apartment when the demand seems to justify the additional expense. I started with a single suite of five rooms and now have eight apartments in the same building, and would be glad to take more if they were available. My business is not limited by what is known as the college year, for with the thousands of summer students that flock here I do just as well at one time of year as another. One suite is entirely taken up by my restaurant, as there are always outside patrons, who come in for meals, in addition to my regular guests who have rooms."

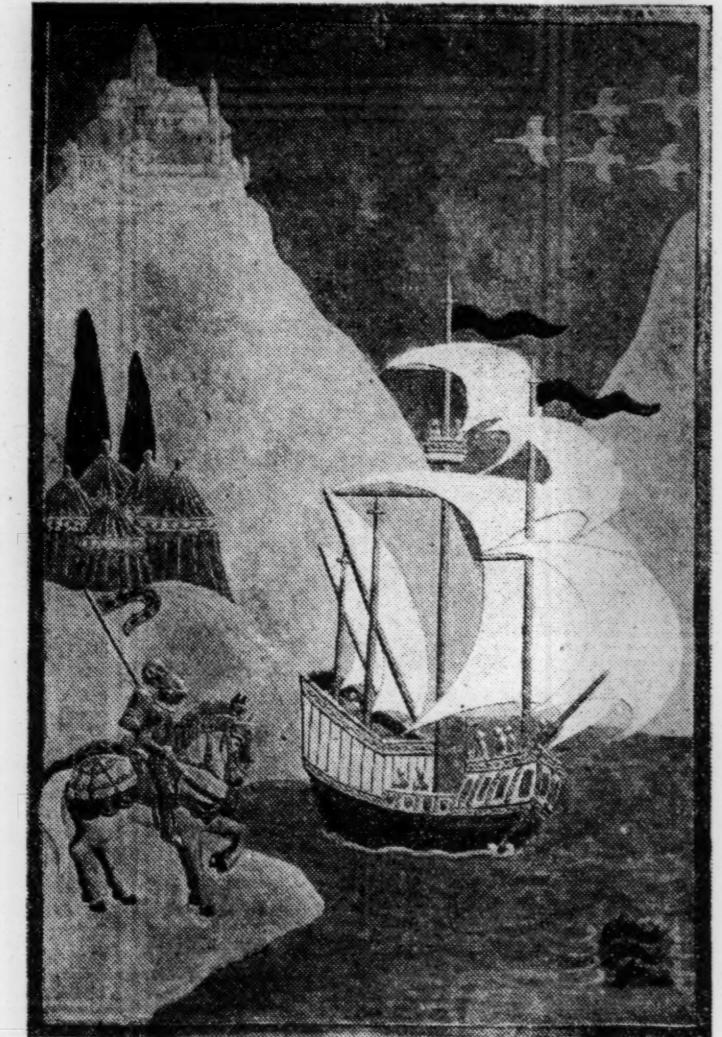
A woman who might almost claim to be the pioneer of this business development explained its obvious advantages. In the first place, by starting with one or two apartments, a large amount of capital is not necessary and this gives the project a practical test before expanding. Another important item is the elimination of much of the routine work necessary when keeping a boarding-house in a separate dwelling. There is no furnace to manage; no side-walk, front steps, vestibule or entrance hall to keep clean. Stairs do not have to be swept and dusted, as all this is looked after by the management of the building. In many such apartments even window-cleaning is included under the general term of "service," and there is, of course, the daily removal of garbage, waste papers, and rubbish of all kinds. There is an unlimited supply of heat and hot water in most cases, and telephone connection with the operator, so that any person in touch with the number desired. In this way many of the bugaboos of old-time housekeeping are soon forgotten.

Economics of Management

With the merging of several housekeeping apartments into one establishment, it is a general rule that in the same building, there are, as a natural consequence, almost as many abandoned kitchens as there are

suites. College men and women are ingenious in converting these into bedrooms or living rooms. A kitchen cabinet adapts itself easily to its new use as a dressing table with shelf space above, and, on the upper floor, where the butler's room has been abandoned, shelving and hooks this opening into a closet. Where the apartment includes a maid's room with separate bath, as is often the case in modern apartment buildings, a veritable little suite de luxe is provided. A college professor and his wife have for years occupied such a miniature suite, using the kitchen for a living room in connection with the bedroom and tiny bath adjoining.

The many items of built-in furniture now to be found in new apartments minimize the expense of fur-



One of the Panels in Modeled and Painted Gesso, Exhibited by Miss Frances Burr at the Annual Exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors in New York (Nov., 1925), and Again, in Company With Three King Arthur Panels, at the Burnet-Clark Galleries in Palm Beach Recently.

Fashion Mandates Set the Style for Spring

WITH spring just around the corner, it is interesting to note the novelties fashion has sealed with her approval. That much-agitated subject, the silhouette, is now perfectly straight; women of fashion are loath to have it changed, and the godet inserts are out; any desired fullness is now introduced by pleats. Thus are kept the straight lines.

Hats

The felt hat is with us still, but crowns, all rather high, must show off more creases to be smart. Straw hats of straw而已 crocheted are new; green ribbon hats in two tones are excellent; and black satin hats, on tailored lines, promise to be good. The French beret shape is approved for the younger generation and the tall square crown suggested by Reboux, for the mature woman. Large hats are struggling for supremacy for midsummer wear, but it is too early to prophesy.

Fabrics

There are some changes and revolutions in fabrics. Chanel, who is responsible for making bold-patterned tweeds, now emphasizes the small broken checks. In the plain materials, rough, spongey surfaces are in demand. Shantung, tan-silk, pongee have this crinkly-like quality. "Frise" a new material, crepe-like and with a thread of cotton, is to be used, as are also loosely woven crepes. Sheer silks and the revival of taffeta all promise a vogue. Quilted taffeta will be smart for coats, which will have small standing collars, closed with one button.

The bad for fad fabrics extends to hand bags. Some of the petticoats

worn by the peasant women of Provence have been borrowed for this purpose, and mounted on amber or shell frames they make a quaint adjunct to the spring costumes.

Various Ideas

Many black-evening gowns will be seen, also those of gorgeous colorings and with more elaborate trimmings. For daytime wear, the gowns are almost daring in their studied simplicity.

Again will be worn the two-piece frock and a new note is presented in the introduction of the gilet or bosom-front for blouses. It affords opportunity for a variety of trimmings.

Capes will appear on coats, most of them swinging from the shoulders and of hip length. Often the cape forms a part of an ensemble. Capes are graceful and becoming to several types of women and seem to be received with favor always.

There is much embroidery; sometimes it appears on the sleeves only. The lingerie collar is to be much used, for which let us be duly thankful, for it is very flattering. Drawn work is seen on both linen, wool and silk fabrics, and is a beautiful finish to a gown.

Again we shall see the Oxford shoe much worn, preferably in suede or the leather of reptiles. With a

silken fabric, the Oxford shoe is one of the most serviceable, now the hootmakers have perfected so many dressings and powders for this leather. A spiked heel is used on the Oxfords, but one built on more slender lines than we formerly have seen. Gray shoes, with matching hose, are in demand to complete the gray costume so favored by fashion, and this craze for gray will see silver jewelry revived again, the quiet coloring of which promises a relief after the gaudy use of gold and gilt trinkets this past winter.

Each season the sports clothes appear more alluring. The slip-over coat, with the collarless five-button coat model, with wide ribbed belts, are good and the girls' pants, the stripes running around the figure. For cross-country hikes, several smart shops are displaying a long ash walking stick for women, very reminiscent of the days of the Directoire period.

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THE HOME FORUM

Still the Greatest of Painter-Critics

NO T infrequently when I am visiting an exhibition of contemporary art with some friend who paints, sooner or later the following conversation takes place:

"Do any of these exhibitors ever attempt to give a coherent account of what they are trying to do?" I ask.

"No," replies my artist friend. "They are more interested in doing it."

"Then painters are different from poets in that respect," I say. "Most English and American poets and indeed prose writers have been concerned with interpretation of their purposes. In fact, nearly all the greater critics in the English language have been distinguished authors in other fields of literature."

Wherupon my companion will enumerate Whistler's brilliant achievements at Oxford, called "Ten O'Clock"; La Targe's miscellaneous writings; and the last notable exposition of aesthetics by a painter, Henri's "The Art Spirit." There he stops—at the end of the list.

After long experience I am aware that there is no use citing Sir Joshua Reynolds to contemporary art critics or painters. Too often have I heard the patronizing "just the old-fashioned eighteenth-century classic generalizations." So I do not even mention his name any more. But on returning to my study from the exhibition I look up with reverence at the shelf where repose my beloved volumes of this great "works," and I generally cannot resist the desire of taking them down and opening at random their well-worn pages. If it chances to be volume two it is likely to be the "Fifteenth Discourse," which invites my eye with the words: "One short essay written by a painter will contribute more to advance the theory of our art than a thousand volumes such as we sometimes see." (Sir Joshua was referring to the conventional, shallow treatise common in his time. I refrain from drawing parallels in our own age.)

At the end of this final Discourse I read the summary of his purpose: "I have endeavored to stimulate the ambition of Artists to tread in this great path of glory, and, as well as I can, have pointed out the track which leads to it, and have at the same time told them the price at which it may be obtained. It is an ancient saying, that labour is the price which the gods have set upon every thing valuable. And in memory, travels back over his exposition of the high ceiling which he pursued with such devotion and such surpassing excellence, I know that I am in the presence of the one genius who could both paint and interpret his art.

Even my contemporary friends will admit the historic importance of that day in January, 1769, when the Royal Academy of England was opened with the address of its first president. They will admit the historical interest of the fourteen Discourses which followed at intervals during the twenty-one succeeding years. To a few old-fashioned folk these periodic addresses, framed

as they were to interpret his own ideals and to guide aspiring painters, still possess the highest value as profound elucidation of the philosophy of art.

In the introductory statement Sir Joshua reminds his auditors that the purpose of the Academy is "to bring us nearer to that ideal excellence which it is the lot of genius always to contemplate and never to attain." What the institution can always do, he says, is to provide "a repository for the great example of art" that "students may always have before them the materials on which genius is to work, and without which the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly employed."

How well he knew the impulsive and impatient nature of youth, and particularly the restless rebellion of the artist temperament against discipline and painstaking labor! With kindly insistence and many a wise precept and illustration from the careers of the masters he brings home to his disciples the one indispensable secret of achievement—relentless diligence in the study of the great exemplars of the past. It is because he is so strict with the beginner that subsequent generations have turned with impatience away from his teaching. "Only when talent has received its utmost improvement," he says, "is that, when technical skill has been mastered, can 'the rules be possibly dispensed with.' Only, when the Artist is once enabled to express himself with some degree of correctness, he must then endeavour to collect subjects for expression; to amass a stock of ideas, to be combined and varied as occasion may require."

What, then, does he believe ideal excellence to embody? The visible world of nature and of man, forsooth, but only in complete wholes which the painter can present to the imagination of the beholder as a significant form.

The Art which we profess has beauty for its object; this is our business to discover and to express; the beauty of which we are in quest is general and intellectual; . . . the sight never beheld it, nor has the hand expressed it; it is an idea residing in the breast of the artist, which he is always labouring to impart."

By the terms "general" and "intellectual" he, of course, would convey nothing else than the classical, specifically the Platonic, conception of the typical or ideal object, from which all individual differences disappear. This is the essence of his doctrine, as exemplified, indeed, in his own distinguished practice. When he was not called upon to make the portraits of living persons, he faithfully carried out his own teaching, as will be immediately recognized in so familiar an instance as his exquisite picture of the boy Samuel. This is no effort to reproduce a reconstruction of the features or form of an Israelite boy, but is his own conception of an inspired leader of a race in his early years. We might call it the archetype of prophet in boyhood.

Similarly he insists upon the classical ideal of unity of design: "The general effect and power of the mind, must take possession of the whole, and for a while suspend the consideration of the subordinate and particular beauties."

From these brief extracts I think we can see why Sir Joshua is considered antiquated today. From the impressions which I in common with many others receive from contemporary exhibitions of painting, pictures at fragmentary glimpses of nature, or they are largely decorative, or they represent the artist's mood or individual emotion; or they are technical studies of the effects of light, would not for moment contend that since Reynolds' time painting has not opened up remarkable vistas of beauty; nor would I attempt to disparage many admirable effects attained by painters in our time. But we no longer believe that the production of the masters of former centuries, however much we revere them, should be models for our efforts. Hence we do not for a moment accept the alpha and omega of Sir Joshua's fervent injunctions to the painters of his time: "Study, therefore, the great works of the greatest masters, for ever. . . . Study nature attentively, but always with those masters in your company; consider them as models which you are to imitate, and at the same time as rivals with whom you are to contend."

P. K.

Retrieval

There must be many days without a storm, And many peaceful nights, before this tree can stand again. The branches hang still—

In order now; the leaves are very still—

But the wind upturned and tore them yesterday;

And all they held was poured into the rain.

The tree is empty now as an old bell Suddenly swung.

The darkness gathered here Was filled with silent movement, of the shapes That never sleep. Each bird that fluttered through Hung up an echoing wing-beat, like a leaf.

The gentle winds that hourly wandered in Made hunting music, never-lost.

Not ever heard by any but the nights That folded round the days and darkened them—

All sleeping till the tempest burst about.

The tree has not lamented what is gone.

Time, and the open air, and the quiet ground Already work together with the wrens And noiseless, climbing spiders. They collect

New treasure now, sufficient for a while.

—Mark Van Doren, in The North American Review.

Western Australia. League after league after the treeless plain, level as the sea itself, unrolls before us. Westward and ever westward we speed, over a line of steel straight as an arrow's flight to and past the sharply-defined horizon line and a hundred worlds beyond. The sun glistens in the sky which all day has shed heat so intense as to seem almost palpable upon the silent desert. Nothing has stirred over these vast mysterious stretches for a thousand miles but this tireless thing of fire and steel which men have contrived to bear them unfailingly from the shores of the Pacific to those of the great sea of the Indies.

And now the day wanes. The sun

relents a little of its fierceness; and from the far distant sea, sweeping across two hundred miles of desert,

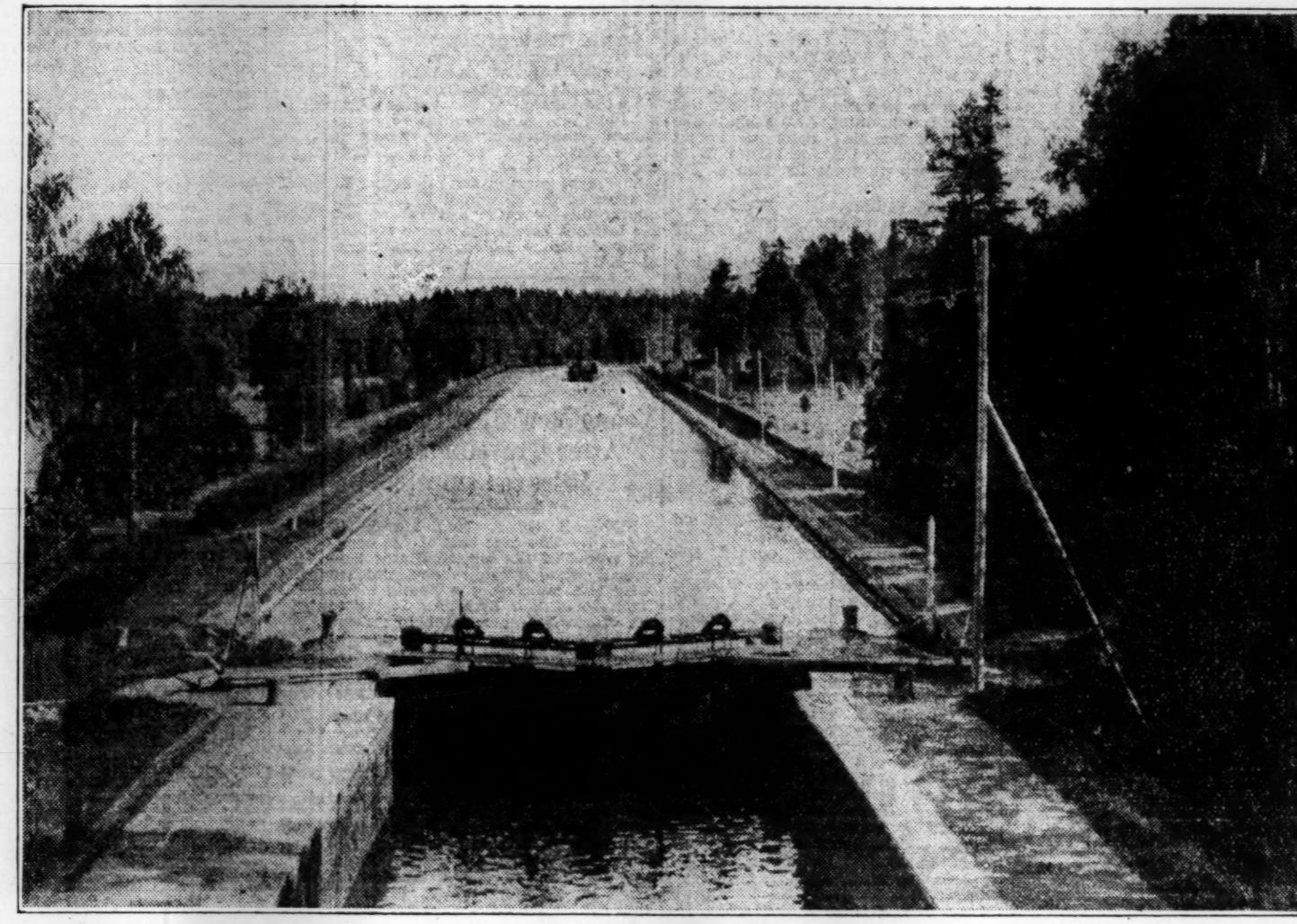
Gold in the Sky and in the Mine

comes a refreshing breath, as of Neptune reminding Apollo that his hold upon the day is now to be relinquished. And the plain seems to exude a great sigh of relief as the coolness of twilight settles over it. The sky, which all day has been an inverted bowl of gleaming hot brass, now partakes for a few moments of the high note of the Australian sunset. It gleams and glitters, burns and dazzles and flames as if all the wealth of it lies in the earth were being for a moment exposed to the bewildered eyes of men. It is a colour of unequalled richness; it seems to possess depth and substance, like the metal itself, a tangible thing lying almost within the grasp.

Now it spreads over the western sky, presently to fade and give place to vivid, sharply-defined bars of high color, crimson and orange and purple, which flare across the sky like the play of the aurora through the Arctic night. As the twilight settles over the plain, mysterious

instant of day's ending. The brilliant gleam there in the west seems a reflection from the rich store into which men are now delving, in that same west which lies before us. Gold "jocund day" to the world. From somewhere beyond the blurring horizon the sun's lingering rays reflect themselves upon the thin band of cloud which lies low in the west until it glows with a delicate rose tint like that in which some Alpine peak is bathed long after day is done. It is the perfection of coloring, the era of can stand it up to the memory. It is gone leaving us with the vagueness of a half-remembered dream. We look again and all is gray; the twilight settles over the vast plain; one by one the stars flame forth, startlingly large and clear in the dry air of the desert. The far-searching headlight of the locomotive gleams along the twin lines of steel. It is night.

The distant horizon whispers of gold, and again gold, as the sun falls below the level of the plain as quickly as into the ocean at the



The Saima Canal, Finland

A Peking Coal Coolie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pushing, straining,
Crouched beneath his harness,
Grimy pads upon his shoulders,
Hands that grip the cold, slick wood
Worn by days of toiling.

Shouting, calling
For each frequent corner,
Turning now to twist and wind
Patiently up each incline
Through the noisy alley.

Bending, lifting
As the wheels turn up around
Tiny bells will tinkle out.
Does he follow each big circuit
Feast upon its cheery sound?

Robert Merrill Bartlett.

Coltsfoot

There is no lovelier symbol of hope than the little coltsfoot. Like a sunray it creeps into the waste and desolate places. It was found recently where tons of slag from iron works had been piled into mountains. There the coltsfoot had come waving a flag of truce over the black barrenness. After man had done his worst came this flower, a herald of the day when the waste place would again be covered with living beauty. No less than the rainbow, are those lovely blooms a sign of mercy. They are authentic snatches of the music of hope.

Nature has numbers of such flowers. In them one reads her refusal to be doomed to final barrenness.

Beauty breaks out everywhere.

Flowers and plants which serve

as models which you are to

imitate, and at the same time as

rivals with whom you are to con-

tend."

P. K.

Retrieval

There must be many days without a storm, And many peaceful nights, before this tree can stand again. The branches hang still—

In order now; the leaves are very still—

But the wind upturned and tore them yesterday;

And all they held was poured into the rain.

The tree is empty now as an old bell Suddenly swung.

The darkness gathered here Was filled with silent movement, of the shapes That never sleep. Each bird that fluttered through Hung up an echoing wing-beat, like a leaf.

The gentle winds that hourly wandered in Made hunting music, never-lost.

Not ever heard by any but the nights That folded round the days and darkened them—

All sleeping till the tempest burst about.

The tree has not lamented what is gone.

Time, and the open air, and the quiet ground Already work together with the wrens And noiseless, climbing spiders. They collect

New treasure now, sufficient for a while.

—Mark Van Doren, in The North American Review.

FINLAND, the land of a thousand lakes that have been counted, and unnumbered additional ones, is a country of so many rushing, tumbling rivers, roaring cataracts and placid inland lakes, as is found nowhere else in the world. Its borders are washed by the Finnish Gulf and the Bothnian Sea. Parallel with rivers, and close to cataracts, one frequently finds canals—artificial waterways, that are masterpieces of technique and architecture in sluiceway and lock building on a large scale. A three days' trip through water locks is no rarity.

The Saima Canal is one of the representative large canals in Finland. It was opened in 1856 after being ten years in the process of building. There are twenty-eight sluices, with a total grade of seventy-six meters from the Gulf of Finland to Saima Lake. Its length is fifty-nine kilometers. Rich verdure, leafy birches and a charming countryside surround the canal and add to its serene and placid beauty.

The enforced leisurely procedure on a canal trip furnishes ample opportunity for a view of the surroundings. Such observation discloses another source of wealth, namely, vast forests. To this may be added the wealth of islands, not equalled anywhere along the northland's rocky coast. Islands are strewn everywhere along the coast and in the lakes. There are islands of every conceivable form and size, from a tiny knoll that will scarcely support a few sea gulls, to such islands as the Gulf of Finland to Saima Lake. Its length is fifty-nine kilometers. Rich verdure, leafy birches and a charming countryside surround the canal and add to its serene and placid beauty.

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MISS SIGOURNEY IS ELIMINATED

Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Springs Surprise in Women's Indoor Tennis Singles

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 16 (Special)—Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard of Boston furnished a big surprise in the second round of the Boston Womans' indoor tennis singles championship tournament this morning when she defeated Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, 6-4, 6-1. It will be recalled that in last year's tournament Mrs. Gardner, and Mrs. Ann H. Foy, of some splendid tennis, and reached the final round. This morning she showed fully as good tennis as she displayed in 1925 and her victory over one of the top players was decided.

Mrs. Katherine L. Gardner of Cambridge also showed some good tennis in defeating Mrs. A. L. Robinson of Boston, with the loss of only one game in each set and she will now face Mrs. J. E. Jessen of Wilmington, Del., the present titlist.

The leading out-of-town players advanced yesterday afternoon. Miss Ryan defeated Mrs. J. L. Bemner of Boston, in straight sets, but the scores were 10-8, 10-8. Miss Ryan was returned to the United States last summer after a long residence in England, is playing in her first indoor tournament in this country.

Another Californian, Miss Browne, dropped four games in winning from Mrs. Delmar Leighton of Boston, 6-1, 6-3. Mrs. Leighton was prone to make errors and this helped Miss Browne to capture the match, although her play was up to standard.

Mrs. E. J. Jessen of Wilmington, Del., defending singles champion, moved into the third round, having drawn a bye in the first, defeating Miss Dorothy Blissett of Boston, 6-1, 6-0, and Miss Margaret Blake of Boston, who, as champion, advanced at the expense of Miss Margaret Blake of Boston, but not without a struggle. The score: 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. Hubbard defeated Mrs. S. T. Gandy of Boston, 6-1, 6-0, in the testing match. The hitting was hard and the contest was featured by many brilliant shots. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. Mary K. Browne, California, defeated Mrs. Delmar Leighton, Boston, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, California, defeated Mrs. John L. Bremer, Boston, 10-8, 10-8.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs, New York, 6-4, 6-0.

Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. S. T. Gandy, Boston, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, 6-4, 6-3.

Second Round

Mrs. J. B. Jessen, Wilmington, Del., defeated Miss Dorothy Blissett, Boston, 6-1, 6-3.

Mrs. A. L. Baumer, Southboro, defeated Mrs. Franklin Reece, Boston, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. M. Shedd, Boston, defeated Mrs. Paul Sanborn, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard, Cambridge, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Julia Chapin, Springfield, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. Rosamond Newton, Boston, 6-1, 6-1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard and Miss Margaret Blake defeated Mrs. P. T. Campbell and Mrs. Robert Walcott, 6-3, 6-3.

Cup Entries Close With Total of 24

By the Associated Press

New York, March 16—The contending field for the Davis Cup, international tennis trophy, held by the United States since 1920, has been increased to 24 nations by challenges from Spain and Denmark, the United States Lawn Tennis Association disclosed today upon the closing of entries. Teams representing 25 nations competed for the cup last year. Australia, formidable challenger of other seasons, failed to enter the event this year.

The draw tomorrow in Washington, D. C., will find five challengers in the American zone and the remainder in the European zone.

TILDEN HAS AN EASY TIME IN FIRST TWO

Wins by Default in Opener and Then Defeats Harris

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 16 (AP)—W. T. Tilden, 2d, United States champion, came through the first two rounds of the Southeastern tennis tournament yesterday with ease. He won his first round match from Frank Hayes of Fort Myers, 6-1, 6-0, and dropped only two games to George Yenawine of Jacksonville in his second match, winning, 6-2, 6-0.

Then, A. H. Chapin Jr., of Springfield, Mass., had two hours in an exhibition match, the feature of the day. Tilden took the first set, 8-6, and lost the second, 1-6, stroking erratically and being hindered by a cross-wind.

F. C. Bagg, of New York defeated C. C. Chaffee of Providence, R. I., in one of the few matches of the day, going to three sets. Bagg won, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Marcel Ravelle of Canada lost to George O'Connell of Chicago in a lone battle. O'Connell lost the first set, 7-8, but won the next two, 6-1,

Other first-round results included: Tedditch, Miami, Jacksonvile, by default; Raymond Martin, Jacksonville, by default.

H. J. Dykens, Jacksonville, 6-2, 6-0; Jerome Lang, New York, defeated S. Berg, Jacksonville, 6-0, 6-2.

S. Rose, Jacksonville, 6-2, 6-0.

F. C. Bagg, New York, defeated M. Jones, Jacksonville, 6-0, 6-2.

H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated Lorimer Blitch, Jacksonville, 6-2, 6-2.

WANDERS REACH SEMIFINAL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16.—By defeating Nottingham Forest yesterday, its goal to 0 in the second replay of their sixth-round match, the Bolton Wanderers winners of the English three-tier football association challenge cup, entered the semifinal round for the Football Association Challenge Cup, which will have to oppose Swindon Town.

The other semifinal will be between Manchester United and a local rival, Manchester City. Since its smashing victory over Liverpool last round when it brought its total goals scored in four rounds to 28, the City eleven has been strongly favored to win the final at the British Empire Stadium, Wembley, April 24.

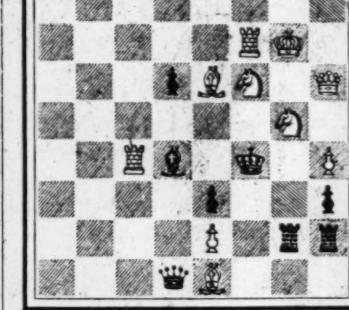


PROBLEM NO. 765

By G. Mott-Smith, Schenectady, N. Y.
Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black

8 Pieces



PROBLEM NO. 766

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

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By G. Mott-Smith, Schenectady, N. Y.

Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black

10 Pieces

White

10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 767

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 768

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 769

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 770

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 771

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 772

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 773

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 774

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 775

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 776

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 777

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 778

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 779

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 780

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 781

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 782

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 783

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 784

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 785

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 786

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 787

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 788

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 789

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 790

By M. Havel
Black

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 791

By M. Havel
Black

6

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Theatrical News of the World—Musical Events

The Battle of Northampton

Northampton, Mass. Special Correspondence
AFTER being twice overthrown, in as many weeks, a local battle in an issue of universal importance has been won at Northampton, where, as it happens, a likeable group of English players were the spectacular figures in a matter that, at foundation, is bigger than those who contribute to it. The battle just won—temporarily anyway—was between motion pictures and spoken plays. Not against pictures themselves, but against their total domination of all theater expression. This is a more crucial matter for the smaller cities than has been recognized in general. Bred on pictures only, the generation now coming into theater attendance has little conception of other visual drama.

It is a discerning minority that, just now, is the crucial factor in this matter which has assumed general importance, and, against great odds, has saved good drama for Northampton. In widespread editorial and other discussion it is increasingly assumed that if the spoken theater is to be kept from becoming extinct—save in a few great cities—it is to be done by the other cities assuming responsibility for their own dramatic companies.

Possession by the city of a theater that is municipally owned (but only by meeting certain higher conditions) and the division of citizens on this subject—which for years, at vital intervals, has torn that and adjacent communities—is why Northampton every now and then looms above the theater horizon with portent more than locality.

Northampton began the experiment of a resident professional company in 1912, when its theater began sadly to register decadent road conditions. For five years, under direction of Bertram Harrison and Jessie Bonstelle, stock companies of increasing class developed a theater force there that attracted wide attention. For two years more this was advanced by Melville Burke. Then—because of a small deficit, pretty sure to have been paid by the theater prosperity then setting in after the World War (which has proved so truly epoch-making for the American theater, which at present means the New York theater)—the city, rarely officially favorable and generally antagonistic to the theater except as a money-making possibility—refused to permit the company to continue.

The issue was fought long and bitterly and its scars never effaced. The type of citizen stood with the city's decision. Another—probably minor but undoubtedly more progressive—type stood by the theater. When the city repudiated what had been one of its claims to distinction, friends of the theater plied their support against cost to the city if the work could go on. This was refused, but the finer seed planted refused to decay. For six years the city ran the theater as a motion picture house, though it—like all cities—was liberally provided with these.

The present season Frank Lyman, feeling that the theater was not fully meeting the intention of his father—who had given it to the citizens of Northampton for the encouragement of intelligent entertainment—added to many former generosityes by personally financing a season of spoken drama of the better sort, to the extent of \$10,000. This to give more opportunity to determine if such a theater could not in time, become self-supporting. To make money was not expected. The main purpose was to secure a wholesome professional theater influence against that destructive prevalence of amusement today that is neither mentally, spiritually or recreationally advantageous; especially to the oncoming young people in whose hands the destiny of the day ahead.

Paul Hansell, an English actor from the faculty of Smith College, was put in charge of the experiment. He brought from England 10 competent and professionally trained players for a repertory of the better English plays. Two young American players were added to the group. There were to be no regulation leads. Players were cast in variety of roles and combinations. Good entertainment, understandably offered, was the immediate object; that to save, if this is possible outside the largest cities, a stronghold for spoken drama with all that this implies of cultivated intelligence in enjoyment.

Until December the movement practically carried itself. Then, as always in this theater at this season, business dropped. At the end of the year, fearing deficit for which they must be responsible to the city, the trustees announced that the company would not be retained after the expiration of its original four months' contract, Feb. 6.

The appreciative public revolted. A Sunday afternoon mass meeting of protest was held at the theater. Following this, volunteer workers canvassed every quarter to secure 3500 pledges which the trustees made their condition of continuing the company for an extended season. Newspapers, generally open to this venture, and speakers at the theater, each evening, advertised the situation. There was no desire or intent to coerce attendance. The effort was to consolidate all favorable forces; to make them aware of conditions and to develop co-operation.

RESTAURANTS

SAN FRANCISCO



tion among all the interested civic, educational and personal forces in the differing fields. Attendance at the theater also piled up its approval. At final performances of "Candida" and "Loyalties" many were turned away from full houses.

In the face of such public response came a repeated announcement from the theater trustees that the company must close. The entire sum of pledges had not been secured in the two weeks given. In the little towns about Northampton and in near-by larger cities loyal patrons were aroused. This time, and perhaps with the sting of the situation so bitterly lost in 1919, the minority arose in that of such a theater. Only a question if there are enough of those who are sensible of this to make its existence continuously possible.

While petitions and "public opin-

ion" besieged trustees, others showed their faith by personally assuming what the pledge had not yet covered. The trustees recalled their decision. At that night's performance of "The Importance of Being Earnest" amid cheers and general demonstration from the audience, Paul Hansell announced that a continued season was assured and the next play was "Outward Bound."

More far-reaching importance is the value this campaign has had in enlightenment and extension of theater thought. The matter is a larger one than merely that of keeping a delightful and desirable class of entertainment in a special city. It is the struggle of the higher professional theater to make a stand against all that swamps it in the more spectacular pastime amusement of the smaller cities. There is no debate as to the value of such a theater. Only a question if there are enough of those who are sensible of this to make its existence continuously possible.

The Jew of Mestrī

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 24

THE whole subject of "The Jew in Drama" has been much in evidence lately, with the reviewers discussing a new English book that bears that title, with "The Dybbuk" appearing in New York and Berlin, and with the American motion picture of "His People" having a phenomenal success in London. And here, to tip the whole matter with a neat historical point, comes a German film version of "The Jew of Mestrī." This is a fairly accurate screening (only slightly modified not to offend the standards of modern taste) as an opening caption puts it) of the medieval Italian story by Florentino, from which Shakespeare took his plot for "The Merchant of Venice."

The Original Shylock

To bring this picture to England is an interesting and instructive thing for Stolls, its presenters, to have done. For few, indeed, of the many thousand people to whom Shylock is a familiar figure, would read about his provenance in the original old Italian tale. But here it is, screened for our observation, and exciting spontaneous interest in the way Shakespeare worked, and the way Shylock has played his many parts under the stages of the nations. Here we can follow him backward from today when he has won our sympathy and some understanding, through that night when Kean played him in a black wig, and the night when Macklin—his first realistic interpreter—played him in a red wig, and on through the days when he was only the heavy villain of the piece, and on through Marlowe's "Jew of Malta"—and finally here to Florentino.

And what have we here? Shylock (or Mordecai, as Florentino named him) persecuted, beaten by first one blow and then another, his wife and his daughter—the victims of the Christians, and himself driven to utter revenge. It would seem that this background of the Italian story was created by Shakespeare in the character of Shylock without being placed directly in the plot; it is through the poetry of Shakespeare only that we have come to extend our understanding to the Jew of Mestrī.

In this film Shylock is played by Werner Kraus, a good stage actor who is not often a good screen actor, though he is never uninteresting. He commands our attention immediately in this part, with his stern muscular movements, his strong decisive play of the hands, and his excellent make-up. But then, as the story goes on, we wait for something more—and nothing more comes. The intelligence and the muscle still work admirably, however, in every scene, but it is all strange to man, and the emotion never rises—not even rise enough to meet our own which the very story drags out of us. His scene with his lost daughter, and one scene of breast-beating are the best—but the film ends and leaves us feeling thwarted.

Two Schools

Londoners have opportunity to compare the playing of the Jew in drama between Werner Kraus in this picture and Rudolph Schildkraut in "His People," for there is quite enough similarity between the old and the modern story of what fate can happen to the family of a proud and alien old man to impress us with the comparison of interpretation. Where Werner is hard, Schildkraut is soft; where the one is inhuman, the other is very human indeed, where one is strongly economical, the other is rich with detail; where one is hard, the other is sentimental. In short, here are examples of the new school of acting and the old, both exemplified by good players who know their craft without bringing genius to it.

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PRIME MINISTER NAMES CABINET

New Zealand Leader Raises Body to Full Strength—New Department

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—New Zealanders waited for several months after the general elections before their new Prime Minister, the Hon. J. G. Coates, brought his Cabinet to full strength. He was advised by many newspapers, and by influential sections of the public, to apply the ax heavily to some of the "Cabinet wood" he had taken over from his predecessor.

But in this he disappointed some of his friends. Several ministers who had been unofficially marked out for resignation retained their positions, but an important change was made in transferring the portfolio of Agriculture from William Nosworthy to a Mr. Minister, O. A. Hawke, representative from the leading dairy district of Taieri. Another Minister, J. A. Young, is also from a dairying district, the Waikato. His profession is that of a dentist, and he has been given the suitable responsibility of administering the Department of Public Health and Hospitals. A third appointment, that of F. J. Rolleston, Minister of Justice and Defense, met the geographical requirement needed in New Zealand cabinets, as he represents a South Island constituency.

Messrs. Young and Rolleston have been inclined to independence in their politics, the latter having been an effective critic of the Government's taxation policy under the leadership of the late Mr. Massey. These two appointments strengthen the opinion that old party lines are being attacked by the new Prime Minister.

The most important development is the creation of a new department of state, to be known as the Prime Minister's Department. Its principal function will be to keep in touch with the imperial authorities, who frequently consult the dominions on matters of common policy. The extent of these consultations is greater than is imagined by the man in the street. Scarcely a day passes without an exchange of views by cable.

One of the recent subjects has been the date of the next conference of the prime ministers. New Zealand's voice not yet officially announced, can be seen favoring delay until the political affairs of Canada become more settled. There is also a strong local reason in favor of this course, for Mr. Coates needs time to get his new Cabinet into working order, and to meet Parliament in June, backed by the emphatic majority he won at the polls in November.

Explaining the need for the new department, the Prime Minister remarked upon the large mass of detail which has to be attended to by the holder of his office, and indicated that it future a greater degree of direct responsibility by his colleagues would be taken, in order to lighten the Prime Minister's load. Moreover, the development of closer inter-imperial relations, which may be said to have had their birth in the imperial war cabinets and conferences, is now increasing to such an extent that, in the opinion of the Government, the time has arrived when special provision should be made to deal with this important branch of our work."

At the head of the new department is the Prime Minister's principal secretary, F. D. Thomson, who, in the course of long service under three prime ministers, has gained an experience of imperial conferences unique among the officers of state. He has been visiting London recently on this work since 1902.

COMPULSORY LABOR USED IN BULGARIA

Statistics Show Extent of Work Carried On

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1—From April 1 to Dec. 31, 1924, the shoe factory worked by compulsory labor at Gorizia-Banja, near Sofia, in 16,712 days' work made 19,622 pairs of shoes, and 7887 pairs of military boots. A clothing factory worked on the same lines in the same period, 25,332 days' work made 17,526 coats, 14,445 overcoats, 2,000 pairs of trousers, and 14,415 other articles of clothing, according to statistics on the working of the compulsory labor laws in Bulgaria, taken from official sources, contained in the current issue of the International Labor Review, the monthly publication of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

By these laws, it will be recalled, all able-bodied Bulgarians, except those exempted for legitimate reasons and those who have served the state for more than three consecutive months, are required to give a certain quantity of labor to the state—eight months' maximum for men between 20 and 40 years, four months for women between 16 and 30 years.

The principal work done was on roads and railways and the utility of the regular compulsory service was designed as early as 1923 by the Bulgarian Association of Engineers and Architects. The general directorate of railways and ports held the same opinion.

From the Guinchia-Ada forest were produced, among many commodities, 151,290 railway sleepers, 625,000 bricks, 39,226 cubic meters of firewood, and large quantities of charcoal, lime, etc. Work was also done on draining marshes, farming, and the like, the commercial value of which is difficult to estimate.

Formerly, Bulgarians used to have compulsory military training for all citizens, but this was forbidden in the Treaty of Neuilly signed at the end of the European War. There are some apprehensions among Bulgaria's neighbors lest compulsory labor should become a cloak to hide militaristic designs reminiscent of the days of conscription.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN.—Chicago & North Western in the first 14 days of March handled 76,460 cars, compared with 75,558 in the like period of last year.



Visitor to Aunt: "Your little niece may not be pretty but she looks h-r-i-g-h-t."

Little Niece (speaking up sweetly): "I may not be p-r-e-t-t-y but I can s-p-e-l-l."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1926

EDITORIALS

There seems to be every indication that the present American Administration, bent on the maintenance of international understanding, will find an amicable settlement for the dispute with Mexico. With that understanding it is to be hoped there will come a clearing up of some of the fog that has clouded the situation in the Republic to the south of the Rio Grande. The Government of the United States, since the middle of the last century, has consistently maintained an active interest in Latin-American—particularly Mexican—affairs. The people of the United States, in contrast, have been more generally indifferent toward and ignorant of these southern nations than, perhaps, in the case of any other section of the world with the exception of Africa. This lack of familiarity with developments has been apparent in the present controversy.

The background of the present situation antedates, by almost seventy-five years, the régime of President Calles in Mexico. Up to 1857 the Government of Mexico was largely under the very definite control of the Roman Catholic Church. The church owned one-half of all the real property of the country, and there was no authority to dispute its power. In 1857, however, Benito Juarez—the greatest Mexican and one of the most outstanding statesmen produced in the New World—headed a successful revolution that gave to Mexico a constitution, the keystone of which was the separation of church and state. Since 1857, and this fact should be noted, that separation has been maintained, and the establishment or maintenance of nunneries or monasteries has been forbidden.

Following Juarez, it was only under the régime of Porfirio Diaz that these laws were enforced. In regard to the church, especially, practices were tolerated which the Constitution—had it been strictly enforced—prohibited. But in 1917, under the Carranza Government, a new Constitution was written which reaffirmed the policies outlined by Juarez, sought to make the provisions of the previous document more than "dead letters" and prepared the way for the present movements. This Constitution of 1917 was important in four specific respects.

In the first place, it outlined a national program of "Mexico for the Mexicans." Up to that time, in practice, if not in fact, extraterritoriality had existed in Mexico. Foreigners owning property who were brought into dispute with Mexicans seldom submitted to the courts of the country. Rather they appealed to their diplomatic officers and, very frequently, received governmental assistance.

In the second place, in Article 130 of the 1917 Constitution, Mexico wrote what is probably the most advanced labor legislation to be found in any national constitution in the world. Since that time the power of the labor unions has increased. In fact, it was labor opposition that defeated De la Huerta's revolution against Obregon, despite the fact that De la Huerta had the backing of some forty-five of the sixty leading generals of the country.

In the third place, the 1917 Constitution called for the breakup of the great estates of Mexico. About 54,000,000 acres of land in Mexico are owned by aliens. A large part of the remainder is in these great estates, some of them almost as large as small European nations. Approximately 10,000 families have owned Mexico for the last 400 years. President Calles declared that it was a major policy of his régime to turn over these vast territories—by a gradual process of absorption through state action and the issuances of special bonds—to the 12,000,000 peons of the country.

Fourthly, the 1917 Constitution proposes to go further than the previous Constitution in cutting off the power of the church. Thus, it is forbidden for a foreigner in Mexico to "exercise the ministry," that is, to serve as pastor of a church. There is, at present, not a single Protestant American pastor in Mexico, although there are many Protestant missionaries who teach and minister in other ways.

In an understanding of the present Mexican situation, therefore, it is necessary to know that this movement is a culmination of the nationalistic uprising under Juarez and an outgrowth of the Constitutions of 1857 and 1917. Calles is the first President since the 1917 Constitution who has begun, in any widespread way, to enforce the provisions of that document. Unquestionably this enforcement is creating a considerable amount of discomfort. But so far as the religious issue is concerned, it is significant that up to the present there has been no protest from the religious workers who recognize the law of the land where they are laboring, and with the activities of these bodies there has been no serious interference.

Among other agencies that are being used to create a public sentiment against the national prohibition law is the injection into plays of arguments in favor of a return to the licensed liquor system, or, as it is commonly expressed by the wets, the regulated sale of light wines and beer. Following the enactment of the Volstead Law, a number of ingenious play carpenters hurriedly constructed what they thought were highly amusing comedies, purporting to show the absurdity of trying to stop the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Undiscouraged by the experience of other playwrights who had tried to capitalize the subtle humor of provoking opposition to the supreme law of the land, Augustus Thomas, who has to his credit a number of successful plays, has perpetrated still another thrilling drama, the purport of which is that prohibition is a failure; that federal senators vote dry but drink liquor, and that because the price of bootleg alcohol is high, and the often poisonous stuff difficult to get, school children and college students are drinking more than in the good

old days, when there were saloons on every corner, and all kinds of alcoholic compounds were cheap and abundant. As described by the dramatic critic of the New York Herald Tribune, the play is "A stump speech for liberty and alcohol," conveying the startling information that some politicians are insincere; that bootleggers favor prohibition; and that Yale men drink their way through college by acting as stool pigeons for the Volstead Law.

All of this is doubtless very amusing and instructive to the kind of audiences that like that sort of thing, but there must have been an inclination on the part of some of those present who were not informed in advance as to the nature of the play, to ask: "What of it?" Liberty and Alcohol, one and inseparable, may be a good theme for stump speeches, but it is not the stuff of which good plays are made. It is hardly probable that many persons will pay prevailing theater ticket prices to be told that prohibition deprives them of their liberty to drink, while it encourages drinking by young people to a greater extent than before national prohibition was adopted.

There is an old saying, perhaps more trite than true, which has it that "there are tricks in all trades but ours." But the average reader seems to have entertained the belief that in the making of newspapers, including the gathering and publication of news, as well as

in the arrangements of the several departments designed to please and interest, some peculiar, though not necessarily secret formulas are followed. But conviction, in the form of disillusionment, must have come to many such who listened, a few nights ago, to the radiocast addresses delivered by responsible officials connected with the Associated Press. In these addresses the processes and methods employed in collecting and disseminating the news of the world were explained. Convincing evidence must have been offered to show that this great feat is accomplished just as other purposeful and worthy undertakings are accomplished, by industry, perseverance, and strict adherence to established standards.

One speaker explained that 80,000 men and women are employed in gathering and compiling the daily news report. In dispatching this news to the offices where it is used, a telegraph circuit 125,000 miles long is utilized, as well as telephone wires which would reach almost around the earth. The fixed cost of this organized activity was stated as being \$47.50 for every minute, day and night, throughout the year. This cost is declared to be the actual expense of operation, the association, under its charter, being forbidden to sell news at a profit. It is co-operative in the fullest sense of the word.

Estimated upon a purely economic basis, therefore, the service rendered is almost invaluable to the average American newspaper, and as invaluable, it may be said, to the average newspaper reader. The expense of a special news service could not be borne by individual papers with a limited circulation. It is by this broader dissemination of important items of news that information is carried almost simultaneously to the four corners of the world. The method perhaps tends to standardize the membership newspapers, at least some degree, but probably the "constant reader," the person most interested, does not often observe this. The manifold report of the world's doings comes to him in the form of a special personal message each morning or evening. It fills his need.

But even with these interesting disclosures, and with the avowed willingness to tell secrets out of school, much remains untold. Those who scan their daily paper, sometimes complaining that there is little in it to interest them, were not told, and probably they do not all stop to think, that eternal vigilance is being observed by a vast army of workers posted even on the very frontiers of civilization, as well as in every city and hamlet, prepared to bulletin any interesting or important event and to follow this with the full news "story." And this vigilance is maintained daily and hourly. The great machinery set up is never idle. Service is its watchword. As railroad trains move continuously in all directions, day and night and on holidays, so this vast news-gathering agency maintains its uninterrupted activity. The routine is broken constantly by the unexpected. Human nature is ever supplying new thrills for itself.

Any plan which elevates the standard of education in a country is worthy of commendation, provided it attains its object without an undue or uncompensated sacrifice in any direction. Hence reports telling of the greatly improved status of the teaching profession in England are more than welcome, especially when conditions before the war are remembered. The present improvement is largely the result of the work of the Burnham Committee, which consists of representatives of the local education authorities and teachers, and which has secured for the teaching profession a far higher standard of remuneration than any that existed only a comparatively few years ago.

Particularly is this situation commendable because, as was practically inevitable under conditions as they were when local considerations were almost entirely the deciding factors in determining teachers' salaries, in the old days many a teacher of the finest ability would be discriminated against because of a lack of "pull." Politics, religion, or social considerations were allowed to exercise an influence altogether out of proportion to what was right, and many times this resulted in teachers devoting more time to gaining the good will of local authorities than to paying strict attention to their work.

Today the salaries of teachers are taken care of automatically. They are determined by national agreement for every area in the entire country. And as a consequence, the teachers

themselves are relieved of an enormous weight of unnecessary worry. It is not alone the higher salaries which have infused into the profession a morale that is better than that commonly met with before; it is this sense of assurance of fair treatment. The result is certain to be reflected beneficially by the students in a thousand different ways, for in a school, as in the average organization of any kind, those at its head determine largely the character of its personnel. From this improvement of status in the British teachers, therefore, it is fair to look for a corresponding improvement of the scholarship which will emerge from the schools under their care.

The sweeping statement was made recently by a gentleman who is described as the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in one of the largest American cities, that too much leisure has led to an increase in lawlessness among the youth of the present generation. He proceeded to lay at the door of the young people 90 per cent of the crimes and misdemeanors committed in the United States. But is it not possible to show that the indictment is loosely drawn? The special pleader seems to have erred in failing to differentiate between leisure and idleness. Thus he may have failed to state his case correctly, and, by so doing, weakened the argument which he sought to present.

Leisure, in the common acceptance of the term, is something that is earned or enjoyed as a result of faithful application to tasks undertaken, either voluntarily or by assignment. Idleness presupposes no such previous performance. Indeed, the exact opposite is indicated. There is no need now to bring a new indictment against idleness. It has stood arraigned before every court of competent jurisdiction throughout all the ages. No worthy advocate has appeared in its defense, for no defense can be interposed in its behalf.

But leisure, as distinguished from idleness, may be regarded as a product of industry. It possesses an affirmative quality not difficult to distinguish, as opposed to the mere negative quality of idleness or slothfulness. Thus leisure, so regarded, is something that may be attained, and when attained enjoyed and utilized. Indeed, the entire trend of modern industrial and commercial life has been in the direction of such attainment and enjoyment. That a few may not have devoted their earned leisure to wise and helpful pursuits or to proper forms of relaxation, is not the fault of the system itself. Still the inclination is to believe that, in the main, the shorter workday and the shorter week, with liberal vacation allowances, have proved helpful to industry and beneficial to those engaged in purposeful pursuits.

It should be remembered, however, that the readjustments which have taken place by which it has been found possible to earn and enjoy more leisure than formerly, have provided no place for the confirmed idler. The young man or young woman who has performed a prescribed daily or weekly task does not, each evening or each Saturday afternoon, become an idler. Careful inquiry probably would disclose the fact that a great majority of these devote their leisure time to purposeful study or to the enjoyment of harmless amusements. They are neither perverse nor vicious. The misdeeds of the idlers cannot properly be laid at the doors of the average American youth.

Those who somewhat carelessly indict youth in general should take care that their charges are made more specific. It may be true that 90 per cent of the offenses committed are by the younger men. But recent careful surveys would seem to indicate that those who thus offend are of that class which makes lawlessness and violence its business. The vast majority of them, especially in the larger cities, are shown to be aliens who can lay no valid claim to American citizenship. The youth of America rightfully interpose a general denial to the charges made. They decline to rest under any indictment which classifies them as idlers or habitual offenders.

Editorial Notes

What Philip Kerr, secretary of the Rhodes Trust in England, said at the American Chamber of Commerce in London recently concerning the relationships between Great Britain and America should not be lightly regarded. He asked the question, What had been the effect of the war on Anglo-American relationships? And he answered that the attitude of the average American toward Great Britain is fundamentally better than it has been for a very long time, while on the other hand the British attitude toward America was much worse than it was before the war. He explained this on the ground of various factors which had projected themselves into the thought of the people, and urged that co-operation between the two peoples could not be brought about by political movements, but much could be done by economics. This doubtless is true, but also it may be recalled to advantage that kindness of motive will go a long way, too, for it is assuredly the case that

If England's head and heart were one

Whereas that is good beneath the sun

Her noble hands should leave undone?

"Scofflaw" served its purpose, even though it may not have been assimilated completely into the language of the common people. And now comes along another similar term, "pitilacker," to designate a person indifferent to the suffering of an animal. It is the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which has announced that this term was the prize-winning word chosen in a competition it sponsored, having been selected from 500 words submitted. Of course, a number of other strikingly ingenious suggestions were forthcoming, as, for instance, brutal, which is said to have been considered a close second to the winner. Then there were cruelor, krooloon, malbrute, and a lot more, finishing up with natucon crudethian! Let that be as it may, however, the interest stirred up should more than warrant the expense of the competition.

Up from passing wheels, and circles on walls and windows. A steaming dray horse trotting by with a load of oats slips at a corner, strikes enormous fire, but recovers with the masterful gallantry of horses.

A smiling man in green rags stands in the gutter and repeats, "Owl! Mower's arlmane!" Full o' prophecies, one penny!" And beyond is a cold church tower flattening up the wind to heaven.

Nearly—or the Morn of Promise

There can be no agony more exquisite than that suffered in nearly buying a book. The more exquisite in Dublin, where the suspicion is both that the book dealer whose name is not Geohegan concocts alluring weather to persuade bibliophiles from their fires, and that the wives of bibliophiles, scenting something in the air, remove from their husbands' pockets all money, leaving only enough to pay their train fares. For the buying of a book, or the nearly buying of a book, when rightly performed, is in the highest degree an example of conscious self-deception. No born book buyer goes out and, crudely, buys a book.

It happens on one of those mornings when you get up with dour and preposterous determination to do a hard day's work; when you go to your desk and, delaying the plunge, tidy up notes and papers and books; and then, with pen and paper ready, reluctantly begin to mark the paper; taking stolen glances at the sky—pretending you are seeking inspiration—and then tearing up the paper and starting all over again.

You look at your watch and are scandalized to see that what you thought was a good hour and a half's work has taken niggardly twenty minutes. You look at the sky. It is clear, freshly clipped by the wind. It is a sharp precipitation of azure, faint and high. The sun is twirling his golden disk in it. The wind aims. You look at the sky—look at the sky.

Then you are tempted to think you ought to go out. There is Mr. A to see. There is Mrs. L. There is that picture. These are necessary matters—and you look at the sky, which has the dimmed silver azure of winter, and it confirms your judgment—of course, they are imperative matters. "Hooray! No desk this morning!" Imperative matters have excused you. Excellent imperative matters, how you nurture them!

This is a morning of wide promise. You swing out the tram and go up on top. Not this morning is the tram a monotonous "public conveyance plying for hire." It is a light oblong of wind, a deliberate meteor, a schooner of the streets. Its prow dips as to the motion of water. It sways, it rolls, it pitches. And its trolley mast hisses on a black trajectory of wire across the sky. The tram shudders and roars like a bellying sail and is borne down through streets, through canals of light. The trolley clangs and spurts and follows on its chart of wires.

You have half suspected it would be so. Mr. A is out. That puts Mrs. L out of it. And the picture will have to wait. You are self-justified. You walk, now freed of all responsibility. You look up at the sky—look up at the sky.

Such a laying on of tenuous sunlight on the roofs, such patterning of elms, such singing, drying damp in the streets, and such an itinerant, forceful, purposeless wind! It divides coat tails and tips hats. It grasps trousers below the knees and flattens them against shins. It ripples clear puddles. What a hail-fellow-well-met sort of place the world is! How bluff, and yet shrewd as the wind, lively as the sun, promising everything like the sky.

You pass the statues, those declamatory Dublin statues. What a population of them there is, and all of them talking or about to talk. Dublin's statues are the most loquacious in the world. Burke faces Grattan and you can scarcely think in the din. Above the wind is Nelson on top of his pillar and the sun whitening him from head to foot. You feel he may suddenly leap up and caper perilously at that gleeful altitude.

At the back of the Four Courts—that blue and bitter ruin—is a street of old clothes' sellers. Rows and rows of empty coats and trousers in which an owner once swaggered, hang outside the shops. Tawny and plump young men stand with hands in pockets and legs apart, in the doorways, like spiders in their webs waiting. You hurry past, fearing for your trousers.

From stairways, and areas, and alleys, and yards, and shops, and stalls go women in black shawls, with hair brown and black as turf, and gusty red faces. Mud flies

up from passing wheels, and circles on walls and windows.

A remarkable exhibition of most original illustrations by Mme. Livia Kadar has been given in the Galeries Georges Petit. She has made fascinating compositions full of poetry and fantasy. Her line is of the most exquisite delicacy. The central figure is surrounded as a rule by floral motifs which recall the old Persian manuscripts or the richly decorated pages of William Morris. Some of her subjects are religious. Others represent Hamlet, or the Russian ballets, or Tristan and Isolde, or Oriental scenes. Madame Kadar is a Hungarian artist who possesses great gifts of imagination allied with purity of expression. Whether she works in black and white or in colors, she obtains an exceptional effect of luminosity.

A good deal of perturbation has been caused by the appearance of M. Silvain, the former doyen of the Comédie Française, in a music hall in Molére's plays. M. Silvain is seventy-five years of age and the experiment provokes protest. In a fortnight at the music hall he will earn as much as he obtained for a whole year's service at the National Theater. But this question of emoluments has not, he declares, influenced him in the least. He asserts that he is unable to remain inactive, and since the Comédie Française has put him on the retired list he must continue to follow his profession elsewhere. There is, claims, no loss of dignity in appearing in Tartuffe in the music hall.

The French Ministry of Agriculture announces that about 4,000,000 out of the 5,000,000 landowners in France possess less than twenty-five acres of ground each. Only 30,000 have more than 250 acres and fewer than 5000 have more than 750 acres. The figures are of importance because they appear to refute the general belief that the French farmer evades his proper share of taxation. It is true that French farmers pay very little in taxes, but this is owing to the fact that the land is cut up into small parcels. Owners of small businesses in the towns are exempted, and it is held to be right that small landowners should be exempted in precisely the same manner.

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To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he goes not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Is America's Export Trade Menaced?"
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Let me thank you for the editorial in your issue of March 1, entitled "Is America's Export Trade Menaced?" wherein you comment upon my remarks with reference to the "menace" of European competition.

You quite properly make the point therein that the economic revival of Europe is by no means an exclusively unfavorable development from our point of view. The stimulation of European purchasing power and consequently of demand for essential raw materials from Latin America and the Far East is bound to react favorably not only upon our exports to the old world, but also to trans-Pacific and Latin American markets.

Incidentally, you will notice that your editorial has made a slight misinterpretation of my reference to the influence of American investments abroad. Far from being an "important factor in developing this (European) aggressiveness," our overseas investments have materially strengthened our export position and if anything serve, in part at least, as a corrective of the dangers of overseas competition.

Julius Klein,
Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
Washington, D. C.

"Basmirching Great Americans"
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was so grateful for a recent editorial, "Basmirching Great Americans." Washington and Lincoln worked with true ideals for a great country in their day. It has proved itself to be so, being one of the greatest nations in the world now.

We farmers' wives have so much to be glad for since prohibition came in, doing away with so much misery and low life that we cannot want anything in the line of beer and all that goes with it to come back.

We can have our community doings and parties with harmony and pleasure to all, whereas there used to be scuffling and more or less trouble caused by drunken men, and young boys, too.

We can look for everything that is noble and great in a home, state and nation where prohibition is respected and upheld.

A